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Conference on Indochinese Refugees Opens

Abu Hassan on SRV's Commitment

BK1306130089 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1130 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 13 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The early removal of the refugee burden placed on first asylum countries and Vietnam's commitment to tackle the refugee woe at source are among the basic issues that must be addressed by the international community, Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said Tuesday [13 June].

Abu Hassan, who was unanimously elected president of the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees (ICIR) now taking place in Geneva, said although a decade had passed since the first such conference, "we are still faced with the continuing influx of Vietnamese boat people into countries of first asylum in Southeast Asia."

Addressing the ICIR, he said first asylum countries in the region had lately been experiencing an increase in the frequency of arrivals and numbers. The text of his speech was released here by the Foreign Ministry.

He said a comprehensive and workable solution to the problem should be found to remove the burden of first asylum countries and also to prevent any further misery suffered by the asylum seekers.

Abu Hassan also said the refugees had brought about a new set of problems that placed a strain on the political, economic, and social fabric of the countries concerned.

Stating that the refugee problem had been shouldered by countries in the Southeast Asian region for too long, Abu Hassan said one of the three basic issues required the early removal of the burden placed on first asylum countries.

The other two issues were the full commitment of Vietnam to take effective measures to prevent clandestine refugee departures, to expand orderly departures, and to accept repatriation of those determined to be non-refugees and the continuing commitment by third countries to readily and quickly resettle refugees.

He added: "It is also the expectation of all of us here that Vietnam, the country of origin, would also work closely with all countries and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to stem the outflow of people from its shores."

In 1979, it was agreed that the Vietnamese refugee problem would be tackled at source with an arrangement provided for all those wishing to leave Vietnam to do so in an orderly manner without having to resort to clandestine and illegal departures.

Abu Hassan said Vietnam's "renewed" commitment to work in accordance with the principles set out in this arrangement would certainly be viewed as a positive contribution.

Nguyen Co Thach, Japanese Official Meet

OW1306060889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT
13 Jun 89

[Text] Geneva, June 12 KYODO—Japan's parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Naoki Tanaka on Monday told Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that peace should be brought to Kampuchea through the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops under international supervision and the prevention of a resurgence of the "inhumane" policies of the Pol Pot (Khmer Rouge) faction.

Tanaka said he explained the basic stand of the Japanese Government on a political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict in a meeting with the Vietnamese minister here.

Co Thach said he understood the Japanese Government's position very well, according to Tanaka.

Tanaka and Co Thach are currently visiting Geneva in order to take part in an international conference on Indochinese refugees organized by the United Nations.

Earlier Tanaka had a talk with the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees, Jean-Pierre Hocke on Monday.

Tanaka informed Hocke that Japan was going to announce at the conference its intention to receive 1,000 Indochinese refugees over a three-year period and to contribute 15 million U.S. dollars for a refugee aid plan.

Japan To Accept 1,000 Refugees

OW1306143289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT
13 Jun 89

[Text] Geneva, June 13 KYODO—Japan will accept 1,000 Indochinese refugees now living in Hong Kong and member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) over three years, a Japanese official said Tuesday.

Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Naoki Tanaka made the disclosure in an address of a U.N.-sponsored International Conference on Indochinese Refugees which opened a two-day session here.

Tanaka said Japan will accept the refugees at the request of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

He also said the Japanese Government will donate 11 million dollars for the relief of Vietnamese boat people in Hong Kong.

Tanaka said Japan has so far accepted 6,070 Indochinese refugees for settlement in the country and has donated 650 million about 50 percent of such all donations [as received], to the UNHCR's plans to rescue such refugees since 1979.

Sitthi Urges Repatriation

*BK1406010989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
14 Jun 89 pp 1, 3*

[By Anurat Maniphan and Phonphimon Kanchanalak in Geneva]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday urged the international community to accept the mandatory repatriation of non-refugees as part of a new plan of action to stem the flow of Indochinese refugees.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi made this point in a speech at the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees, which is to adopt a Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) for dealing with some 83,000 Vietnamese boat people and 75,000 Laotian asylum seekers encamped in Southeast Asia.

The conference is being held under the auspices of the United Nations with 46 countries participating.

The repatriation issue is a striking point. Mandatory repatriation is opposed by Vietnam, which so far has insisted on voluntary returns only, and the United States, which is under pressure from strong human rights currents.

"My delegation feels that the crucial issue at this point in time which will either make or break the CPA is the issue of repatriation of non-refugees," ACM Sitthi said.

"We hope those concerned will come to realise that this is the only realistic and humane alternative," he added.

The CPA encourages voluntary repatriation but allows for "alternatives" acceptable under international practice to be considered if, within a certain period of time, voluntary repatriation does not make sufficient progress.

ACM Sitthi stressed that provisions of the CPA were "inter-related" and could not be "selectively implemented."

He said Thailand saw the following elements in the CPA as also "essential to a comprehensive and durable solution":

—Effective measures to curb illegal departures and expansion of the orderly departure programme.

—Resettlement of present camp populations and those determined to be genuine refugees within a specific time frame.
—Safe-reception and status determination of all new arrivals.

ACM Sitthi urged speedy formation of the Steering Committee—scheduled to meet on June 15—in order to oversee implementation of the measures.

ACM Sitthi said a "near-crisis situation" greeted this second international conference on Indochinese refugees as large-scale outflows from some of these states continue.

He noted that the outflow over the years had "taken on an increasingly migratory character."

The 1979 conference, while saving genuine refugees fleeing persecution, "also served to induce mandatory outflows and to compound the humanitarian problems in Southeast Asia," he said.

Thailand sought re-affirmation of the principle of "international burden-sharing."

In a veiled reference to Vietnam, he said "in particular, we seek to have the countries concerned openly assume responsibility for their own citizens." [passage omitted]

Evans Supports Tougher Screening

*BK1406044789 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0300 GMT 14 Jun*

[Text] Australia has supported international plans for tighter screening of Vietnamese refugees to end the flood of boat people arriving in Southeast Asian countries. Australia's foreign affairs and trade minister, Senator Gareth Evans, told the international conference on Indochinese refugees in Geneva that boat people who were not genuine refugees should be sent home. But he stressed that those repatriated had to be returned on conditions of safety and dignity free from recrimination and retaliatory action.

Senator Evans was outlining Australia's stand at the 2-day meeting which is being sponsored by the United Nations to endorse a new plan for handling the refugees. The plan includes tough screening procedures by Southeast Asian countries to see if the boat people fled political persecution or just left home to earn a better living.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says that if the plan is adopted, Australia will take in up to 11,000 Indochinese refugees over 3 years. Senator Evans told the meeting that Australia had already accepted 120,000 refugees since the Vietnam war ended in 1975.

Japan

2 Days of Trade Talks With U.S. Conclude

Discussion Centers on 'Super 301'

OW1306123389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT
13 Jun 89

[Text] Izu, Shizuoka Pref., June 13 KYODO—Japan and the United States were sharply split over the cause of bilateral trade imbalances at the first round of regular Japan-U.S. sub-cabinet level talks here Tuesday.

The U.S. cited structural aspects of Japan's economy as hampering exports, while Japan blamed U.S. macroeconomic policy for seriously aggravating bilateral trade relations, a Japanese official said.

Although the two sides shared a recognition that sound bilateral trade ties are important, the U.S. side was quoted by the official as saying the current state of interdependence between the two nations is distorted.

U.S. representatives repeated the need for Japan to eliminate structural barriers, such as its distribution system, which represents a trade barrier to foreign nations, the official said.

U.S. delegates cited semiconductors, satellites and supercomputers as markets in which trade is restricted by such barriers to U.S. Goods.

They also expressed concern that current trade imbalances would result in mounting political tension between the two countries.

In response, Japanese negotiators argued that trade imbalances, should not be evaluated solely on a bilateral basis, according to the official.

They also criticized U.S. macroeconomic policy, saying it was partly responsible for persistent trade imbalances because it failed to stimulate saving and encouraged spending.

Japanese officials went on to say imports of foreign manufactured goods are rising sharply here, and the government will step up its efforts to boost them further.

As to soaring Japanese exports, the officials pointed out that capital goods, purchased by U.S. industries seeking to modernize, constitute a major proportion of items being exported to the U.S.

The two sides will discuss how they should cooperate to manage bilateral trade imbalances in following sessions Tuesday night and Wednesday.

The talks will also include the use of the "super-301" provision of the 1988 U.S. Trade and Omnibus Competitiveness Act, the official said.

Representing the U.S. side are Richard McCormack, undersecretary of the U.S. State Department, Michael Armacost, U.S. ambassador to Japan, and Deputy United States Trade Representative Linn Williams.

Japanese officials include Michihiko Kunihiro, deputy foreign minister and MITI's [Ministry of International Trade and Industry] Vice Minister for International Affairs Shigeo Muraoka.

Japan-U.S. sub-cabinet level talks began in 1977 under the Reagan administration.

Agreement on Seeking Solutions

OW1406121189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1148 GMT
14 Jun 89

[By Misuk Woo]

[Text] Ito, Shizuoka Pref., June 14 KYODO—Japan and the U.S. agreed Wednesday to work on ways to address bilateral trade problems in relation to the "super-301" clause of the 1988 U.S. trade Act.

In ending two-day bilateral sub-cabinet level talks here, top trade officials of the two nations decided to come up with "mutually acceptable" ways to solve pending trade issues between them involving the "super-301" provision.

Richard McCormack, head of a U.S. Delegation, said at the end of the meeting, "we are confident that appropriate discussions (related to the "super-301") will occur, and the issues will be raised at the proper time in a mutually acceptable way."

But McCormack, undersecretary of the U.S. State Department, did not elaborate.

Shigeo Muraoka, vice minister for International Affairs at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), said the Japanese side made some specific proposals for possible ways to manage the "super-301" clause.

He said both sides will review the proposals to agree upon mutually satisfactory measures to be undertaken.

Muraoka was quoted as saying earlier that the Japanese Government will press forward to deal with the issue only on a multilateral basis, such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Linn Williams told reporters before the final session Wednesday afternoon that the U.S. has not and would not officially ask the Japanese side at the meeting to sit down and negotiate with the U.S. based on the "super-301" retaliation provision.

Under the "super-301" clause, Washington is entitled to initiate bilateral negotiations with a "priority country" labeled under its law within 21 days, which falls Thursday.

Williams stressed a legal procedure based on the provision is "flexible," hinting that Washington would rather seek discussions to come to terms with Tokyo than act unilaterally upon the law.

On structural problems in the two countries, the two decided to produce a formula under which they can discuss the issues, such as Japan's distribution channel and the U.S.'s savings and investments, by July.

An official at Japan's Foreign Ministry said Japanese and U.S. officials will discuss the formula over the phone or at a meeting before holding any formal talks.

The official said Japan would not want such talks to be acknowledged as "negotiations" but hope they would be viewed as loose "consultations."

The U.S. side, however, does not want "academic discussions" which do not yield results, the official said.

Since U.S. designation in late May of Japan as an "unfair trading partner," observers here have speculated on whether the U.S. action would result in a rift in bilateral relations between the world's two largest trading partners.

Many Japanese observers thought the U.S. decision to identify Japan as "unfair" would lead to a trade war which would seriously damage current trade ties between the two countries.

While the two governments have yet to decide how they should cooperate with each other to maintain a sound relationship on trade, the working-level talks resulted in an agreement to work together positively.

The talks, the first of their kind under U.S. President George Bush, started with heated debate regarding the current state of Japan-U.S. relations.

At the first session Tuesday, they sharply differed on the cause of trade imbalances between the two nations.

The U.S. side blamed Japan's structural problems for preventing U.S. goods from making inroads in the market here, whereas Japanese officials emphasized the need for the U.S. to review its macroeconomic policies.

At the end, however, both sides appeared to be generally satisfied with the progress so far made.

McCormack said the talks were "constructive and useful for both sides and left us with a clear idea about each other's views."

"Both sides were happy with the discussions, which were on wide-ranging issues of the Japan-U.S. economic relationship," he said.

Muraoka said the issues dealt with at the meeting would be raised again when Japan's Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka visits the U.S. in early July.

Mitsuzuka To Leave for U.S. 24 June

OW1406032389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka will leave for Washington on June 24 for talks with U.S. Government officials, ministry sources said Wednesday.

Mitsuzuka, who succeeded Prime Minister Sosuke Uno as foreign minister on June 2, is expected to meet Secretary of State James Baker on June 26.

Mitsuzuka and Baker will discuss the crackdown against the pro-democracy movements in China and also bilateral trade disputes, the sources said.

The foreign minister is expected to return to Tokyo around June 28.

Offers To Mediate Sino-U.S. Relations

OW1406090989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Japan hopes that the current political friction between the United States and China will not result in a throwback of their carefully nurtured ties back to the relationship of the 1960's, Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said Tuesday.

Mitsuzuka, speaking before the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee, also offered Japan's help in bringing Sino-U.S. relations back onto a sounder footing.

He said relations between the two have deteriorated in recent days over the U.S. refusal to hand over Chinese dissident Fang Lizhi who has taken refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

Mitsuzuka said the two countries should carefully resolve the dispute for their own good.

"If they mishandle (the problem), there is a possibility that (relations) will regress to those of the 1960's," he said. "That is a crucial factor for Japan as well as for China."

Mitsuzuka said that at the upcoming Paris economic summit of seven industrial democracies Japan will actively discuss its position on China and the direction in which it sees the situation there moving.

Explains Right of Self-Defense

OW1406070289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka told the Diet on Wednesday that Japan's right to exercise self-defense extends beyond its borders to the protection of its satellites in space as well as to its ships at sea.

Mitsuzuka, answering interpellations in the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee, said that while Japan does not claim areas in space or on the open sea, it does have the right to protect its nationals and property in those places.

Mitsuzuka was replying to Japan Socialist Party (JSP) member Issei Inoue, who questioned how the government can conduct defensive military operations in areas that do not belong to it without violating the Constitution, which renounces war as means of settling international disputes.

"Whether it be in international waters or in space, we have a national duty to safeguard Japanese life and property," the foreign minister said.

While Japan's Constitution specifically prohibits the maintenance of war potential, the government has expanded on its original interpretation of the document to allow for increased defensive capabilities.

Among the reevaluations in recent years are Japan's commitment to guard its sea-lanes out to a 1,000 nautical miles and its participation in cooperative military maneuvers outside Japanese territory, namely the "Rimpac (rim of the Pacific)" naval exercise with U.S. forces in Hawaii.

Japan has not agreed, however, to allow its Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to participate in international peacekeeping operations, preferring to extend economic assistance and technical expertise instead.

Minoru Tanba, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Treaties Bureau, said that a country does not have to stake a territorial claim in order to protect its immediate interests.

"If Japanese ships or tankers were systematically or intentionally attacked in international waters, Japan could exercise its right to self-defense, Tanba said.

But he said it is "difficult to imagine" such a case arising in space.

Finance Minister Urges Action To Stem Dollar

OW1306021289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0137 GMT
13 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama voiced strong determination Tuesday to take coordinated action to stem the dollar's current upswing.

Speaking to reporters after the day's cabinet meeting, Murayama said that "resolute action must be taken in coordination with other major industrialized nations" to combat the dollar's rapid upsurge.

Murayama said, however, there is no immediate need to hold an emergency meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations to discuss foreign exchange rates.

"Policy coordination (among the G-7) is still intact," he said, expressing his conviction that the current strength of the dollar "will not last long."

But Murayama pointed to the possibility of foreign exchange issues being taken up at a summit meeting of the nations making up G-7 slated for July 14-16 in Paris.

"Such issues probably will be on the agenda at the meeting as one of the macroeconomic topics," he added.

Uncertain U.S. Policy Blamed for Dollar Surge

OW1306054489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT
13 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Finance chiefs of the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers may meet before their Paris summit in July to discuss ways of stabilizing exchange rates, a Bank of Japan [BOJ] source said Tuesday.

The source blamed the U.S. dollar's renewed surge against other currencies in part on Washington's uncertain policy on currency rates.

If the U.S. Government makes clear a firm currency policy, there will be a possibility of finance ministers and central bankers of the G-7 meeting before the July 14-16 summit, the source said.

Japan and West Germany are agreed that the dollar should not be allowed to rise further, but the U.S. position is not clear, he said, adding that Washington's policy on exchange rates is the key to currency stability.

Behind the dollar's continued rise is a market perception that Washington will tolerate a high dollar to help prevent inflation, market sources said.

Referring to this, the BOJ source said one cause of the dollar's advance is an ambiguous U.S. currency policy despite the G-7's agreement on exchange rate stability.

The source expressed understanding of the U.S. inclination to favor a strong dollar in the face of threatened inflation and difficulty in reducing the federal budget deficit.

But continuation of a high dollar would add to inflationary pressures in Japan and West Germany by boosting their import costs, and would eventually serve to expand trade imbalances among them to the detriment of the world economy, he added.

Poll Shows Opposition to Rice Imports

OW0906133489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1306 GMT
9 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—Nearly 80 percent of all Japanese oppose the liberalization of rice imports, according to an opinion survey by a private body.

The Action Committee for Protecting People's Food and Reconstructing Agriculture said Friday that its survey, conducted from last March to April, found 75.5 percent of the respondents to be against the liberalization. Forty three percent said, however, that the existing staple food control system which forms a basis for restriction on rice imports should be reformed to better suit people's needs.

The poll by the committee consisting of about 100 labor, consumer and other bodies throughout the country obtained replies from slightly more than 11,000 persons, both men and women aged 18 and over. Of them, 32.8 percent were engaged in agriculture and forestry work.

Regarding the problem of liberalizing agricultural imports as a whole, 46.7 percent called for maintaining import curbs to protect producers. But 47.2 percent favored the opening of the Japanese market to foreign products and demanded adjustment between domestic output and imports.

Among the consumer-respondents, as much as 53.4 percent voiced their expectations for market opening.

The liberalization of rice imports, however, was opposed by 87.9 percent of producer-respondents and 69.4 percent of consumer-respondents. Only 2.8 percent called for complete liberalization.

Some 2.9 percent said that the staple food control system is not necessary, but 43 percent called for its reform—about the same proportion of those who demanded the continuation of the present system.

Among consumers, however, those seeking reform outnumbered those favoring continuation, the committee said.

Trade Representatives To Return to PRC

OW1306144189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT
13 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Major Japanese trading houses decided on Tuesday to gradually return their representatives to Beijing as the situation there has quieted down.

Mitsubishi Corp., which evacuated all of its 29 representatives stationed in Beijing last week, will send nine members back on Wednesday. Mitsui and Co., which evacuated 39 members, will send two representatives back on Wednesday and several more by the weekend.

C. Itoh and Co. has also decided to return four of their 28 representatives to Beijing on Thursday.

Several representatives from Sumitomo Corp. and Nissho Iwai Corp. will also fly back to Beijing during the week.

Most major trading houses will gradually revive their business operations in Beijing from Wednesday.

A small number of people will return first to gather information and recommend whether the full number of representatives should return, company officials said.

Meanwhile, Japanese passengers who had all but disappeared from flights to Beijing since June 4 started boarding flights to China again, airline company officials said.

On Tuesday, a Japan Air Lines [JAL] Flight from Tokyo to Beijing carried 41 passengers, among which 16 were Japanese, while a JAL jumbo jet flying from Osaka to Shanghai carried 62 passengers including 41 Japanese.

This was mainly due to the fact that trading houses were starting to restation their representatives in Beijing and Shanghai, the officials said.

However, airlines still need not cancel measures reducing the number of flights to China as obtaining visas to go there will require time, airline officials said.

PRC Embassy Denies Harassing Students

OW1306134389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1333 GMT
13 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Peng Jiasheng, councillor in charge of education at the Chinese Embassy here, denied Tuesday that Chinese students in Japan are being harassed by Chinese authorities.

Jiasheng said in the statement rumors spreading here that the embassy made threatening calls to Chinese students and coerced them to return home were groundless.

Beijing has not changed its policy on sending students abroad and regards the project as a vital part in its reform and openness policy, he added.

43 More Vietnamese Boat People Arrive

*OW1306071289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Tomakomai, Hokkaido, June 13 KYODO—Forty-three Vietnamese boat people landed in this northern port Tuesday as the annual influx of refugees to Japan mounts with the recent imposition of stricter acceptance standards by Southeast Asian nations.

A United Arab Emirates oil tanker picked up the refugees, adrift in a small fishing vessel, off the east Malaysian coast June 3.

Immigration officials said the 28 men and 15 women, ranging in age from 8 to 58, disembarked after undergoing health examinations and temporary entrance procedures on board the ship.

A total of 640 boat people have landed in Japan so far this year, a number equivalent to the total for the past five years and increasing at a record pace.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations recently toughened its stance on granting refugees asylum, a Foreign Ministry official said, as the crowded camps in the member countries put an increasing burden on their resources.

The group who landed in Hokkaido will leave for a refugee reception center in southern Nagasaki Prefecture on Wednesday.

Opposition To Propose Bill on House Dissolution

*OW1306114189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Three major opposition parties have agreed to jointly file a resolution calling for dissolution of the House of Representatives for a snap general election, opposition sources said Tuesday.

The Japan Socialist Party, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party will press the cabinet of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno to disband the 512-seat lower chamber to tap the voters' will over political corruption as revealed in the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal, the sources said.

The opposition camp will table the bill at a plenary session of the lower chamber on June 20.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which holds a clear majority of 293 seats, will vote against and kill the resolution, LDP sources said.

Prime Minister Uno this week has repeatedly rejected opposition demands for a general election, saying he will put all his energy into achieving political reforms.

Mongolia

Romanian Trade Union Delegation Departs

*OW1406064889 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1350 GMT 13 Jun 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Jun (MONTSAME)—The Romanian trade union delegation headed by Miu Dobrescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania, which visited here at the invitation of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, left today for home.

During its visit to the country the Romanian trade union delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of the founders of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] and people's state, D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan, and was received by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] People's Great Hural Presidium. The Romanian guests visited the capital's leather clothing factory, the State Central Museum and other places in Ulaanbaatar of historic and cultural interest.

Sodnom Greets International Labor Organization

*OW1406005689 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1728 GMT 13 Jun 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 13 [MONTSAME]—Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Council of Ministers has sent a message of congratulations to the participants in the 76th Assembly of the International Labour Organization [ILO].

The message reads: "I am pleased to recall that the International Labour Organization, whose 70th anniversary is being observed, has played an important role in the effective development of international cooperation in social and labour spheres. Over these years the ILO has adopted numerous conventions and recommendations on fundamental rights in the field of labour and rendered technical assistance and counseled the member states in conducting their social and labour policy. The government and working people of the Mongolian People's Republic highly assess the ILO contribution to improving the standard of living of the working people around the world".

The message notes further: "The improvement of the political climate in the world and the new thinking in international relations have a positive impact on the ILO activities and create favourable conditions for further enhancement of its efficiency. The MPR supports the

noble objectives of the ILO constitution, and as a developing socialist state, will actively cooperate in expanding the organization's activities especially in the field of technological cooperation, the message says.

The Mongolian prime minister expressed confidence that the current assembly, which is taking place in the year of the 70th anniversary of the ILO, will make its own contribution to strengthening universal peace and social justice.

Correction Camps Chief Holds News Conference
OW0506054089 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1413 GMT 3 Jun 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Jun (MONTSAME)—The Administration of Labor Correction Camps [Koloniya] of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) Ministry of Public Security held a news conference today. Colonel L. Sanjaasuren, chief of the administration, gave a briefing on the situation in labor correction establishments. About 5,200 prisoners are presently confined in labor corrective facilities and other places of confinement. Of this number, 81.1 percent is made up of persons who have committed grave crimes, such as murder, rape, and theft of socialist property. It was reported that 50 percent of the prisoners are recidivists.

Journalists who were invited to the news conference visited a labor correction facility near the capital (and acquainted themselves) with the working and living conditions of prisoners.

Agricultural, Livestock Successes Outlined
OW2805121589 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English
0810 GMT 24 May 89

[Text] The young stock delivery and spring sowing are well under way in the Mongolian countryside. By May 20th more than 8,798,000 young animals were being safely raised in the country. Compared to the previous 3 years, young stock losses are 3.9 times lower, and 686,000 more heads are being raised.

By the same date, 610,500 [as heard] hectares have been sown including over 575,000 with grain, about 11,000 with potatoes, and other vegetables, and over 24,000 for animal fodder.

This year sowing a total of 866, 800 hectares of land is planned.

North Korea

U.S.-led Anti-Communist 'Offensive' Viewed
SK1406052489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT
14 Feb 89

["Reactionary Offensive of Doomed Mortals"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—NODONG SIMUN today comments on the unprecedented anti-communist, anti-socialist reactionary offensive of the U.S.-led imperialists.

The news analyst says:

In his speech on the U.S. external policy in the new fiscal year, at the U.S. coastal garrison military academy and speeches during his Western European trip, the U.S. President let loose such malicious outbursts as "the end of communist ideal," "failure of communism" and "last scene of the test of communism" and ventured prophecies as to the destiny of socialist countries at his discretion.

His utterances were outcries of anti-communist hysterics and another vicious challenge to the cause of socialism and communism.

The U.S. Government is resorting to a frantic anti-communist, anti-socialist offensive, blaring that the U.S. strategy is "to take the position of strength" and directing it mainly against the socialist countries. The sharp edge of this offensive is now turned against Korea, Cuba and other small socialist countries. The U.S. imperialists are pursuing an aggressive Korean policy and the policy of division and war, threatening our Republic with nuclear weapons under the preposterous pretext of "threat from the North."

What the United States seeks is to keep hold on South Korea as a nuclear attack base of anti-socialist global strategy and a springboard for an anti-communist political offensive.

The U.S. imperialists are putting their nose into the internal affairs of other countries and craftily scheming to bring about "an internal change" there, while resorting to a counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics.

They are also cunningly scheming to drive a wedge between countries and weaken their unity and solidarity.

Through the anti-communist, anti-socialist offensive, the U.S.-led imperialist reactionaries attempt to destroy the gains of revolution won by the peoples of the socialist countries at the cost of blood and to pull down the socialist powers and the socialist system.

The anti-communist, anti-socialist offensive is a political and ideological lever of the U.S. imperialists for cold war and confrontation, aggression and war and their last-ditch effort to get rid of the crisis on their downhill run.

South Daily Denounces U.S. 'Pacex' Exercise
SK1206051589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT
12 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—The newspaper CHONMINNYON SINMUN, the organ of the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy of South Korea (Chonminnyon), denounced the U.S. imperialists' scheme to stage the unprecedented-in-scale provocative military exercise dubbed "Pacex" in the Asian-Pacific region in September.

The U.S. imperialists plan to stage the war game in the Asian-Pacific region for two months with the mobilisation of transport combat units of the U.S. Third and Seventh Fleets, huge forces of the Army, over 500 planes, "B-52" strategic bombers, the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan and the South Korean puppet Army, the paper said, adding:

The "Pacex" exercise is the "largest-scale strategic exercise" ever staged by the U.S. imperialists in the Asian-Pacific region and its obvious offensiveness "brings into focus the military aggressive nature of the United States."

No 'Scheming' To Pay More for U.S. Forces

SK1406050889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique are scheming to pay the U.S. imperialists, their master, more money for the upkeep of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, according to a report.

The fascist clique intend to comply with the coercive demand of the U.S. imperialists, their master, for "a sharp increase of the service aid fund" for planes of the U.S. Navy in the Far East with the approach of the South Korea-U.S. "Annual Security Consultative Council" slated for mid-July.

This shows that the No Tae-u group is a clique of flunkyst traitors imbued to the marrow with the idea of subservience to the United States.

Today the countries which have U.S. military bases in their territories not only demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and their military bases but also charge the United States dues for the military bases.

But the No Tae-u clique of traitors alone not only annually pay the U.S. imperialists, their master, a fabulous sum to the tune of billions of dollars which they seized from the people for the maintenance of the U.S. forces but also intend to meekly accept the demand of their master to increase the burden.

It is natural that the South Korean people are turning out in the struggle against the puppet clique who are going to transfer to the U.S. imperialists, their master, all the money they squeezed from the people, begging for a permanent U.S. military occupation.

Students Say Kwangju Exposed U.S. Essence

SK1406050089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT
14 Jun 89

["Students in Seoul Brand the United States as Their Enemy"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—TAEHAK SIN-MUN, the gazette of Seoul University, recently carried an interview by its reporter with the students of the university who were fasting at the Myongdong Cathedral in demand of a probe into the truth behind the murder of Yi Chol-kyu.

Asked what is the way of making the most of the lesson of Kwangju nine years ago, students said:

We think the biggest historical significance of the Kwangju resistance is that it exposed the essence of the United States. Now is the time to wage a full-scale anti-U.S. struggle on the basis of the anti-American consciousness which has become widespread in the course of the people's struggle. It is the United States that we must fight actually.

It is a law that the wheel of history rolls forcefully. Any one who attempts to block it will meet his miserable end, run over by the heavy wheel.

The students called upon the students to daringly rise in struggle.

Southern Catholic Priest Tours Pyongyang

SK1206053089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT
12 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—South Korean Roman Catholic Father Mun Kyu-hyon and his companions on a visit to the northern half of Korea visited Mangyongdae, the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong.

They went round the Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery and appreciated the national opera "The Tale of Chun Hyang."

They also visited the Haksan Cooperative Farm in Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang, on Tano Festival Day and spent a pleasant time with the farmers there.

After making a round of Panmunjom, Father Mun Kyu-hyon told reporters as follows:

The desire of all of us is peace.

The armistice agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement. And reunification should surely be realised on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4 North-South joint statement.

I was very glad at the news that Rev. Mun Ik-hwan visited the northern half of the republic.

I was happy when I thought that what I had intended to do was done by Rev. Mun first.

The desire of the nation for reunification can be dampened by nothing. Any attempt to dampen this desire will be a crime against the nation.

To show that the desire for national reunification is an irresistible reality by treading this land as a member of the nation with the desire of the nation and displaying in deed the will of reunification is also the aim of my visit here.

Noting that Koreans in the United States are making efforts for the reunification of the country, he said they are strongly demanding the release of Rev. Mun Ik hwan.

Daily Chides South for Blocking Student Meeting
SK1206062289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0536 GMT 12 Jun 89

["Desperate Bayonet-brandishing of Separatists"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group blocked the June 10 Seoul talks of delegates of six organizations of the North and the South for the discussion of the issue of the participation of South Korean students in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and, worse still, arrested all of the 40-member welcoming group of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) who were on their way to Panmunjom to greet the North side's delegations.

On the ninth, the fascist clique blocked at the initial stage a meeting of Seoul students to welcome the above-mentioned talks by police force and walked off many students.

Such act of the No Tae-u group is an unpardonable challenge to the entire youth and students and other people of the North and the South who want reconciliation, unity and national reunification, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst stresses:

By scuttling the North-South dialogue and dampening the ardent desire of the South Korean students to warmly receive their brothers from the North the No group also unveiled once again its true color as the wrecker of dialogue and the enemy of reunification who estranges itself from the country and the nation, turning its back on dialogue and reunification.

The news analyst continues:

The No group must not bar the northward trip of South Korean youth and students but provide them with all conditions to freely participate in the festival.

Otherwise, it will find themselves a target of bitterer hatred and denunciation of the people at home and abroad.

SKNDF Letter Questions Student Death

SK1406035589 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT 29 May 89

["Open letter" by the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (SKNDF) concerning the truth in the death of dissident student Yi Chol-kyu, released on 29 May]

[Text] **The Behind-the-Scenes Story of the Death of Yi Chol-kyu**

The Yi Chol-kyu death incident, which occurred amid a state of acute confrontation between fascists and democratic figures, has a very grave political background and serious social problem. This is not an accidental nor an independent incident of homicide but an incident of barbarous terrorist act which was committed as an extension of the Kwangju massacre and which is related to the fascist offensive against patriotic democratic forces.

Therefore, a thorough probe of this incident and stern punishment of its criminals are an important demand to prevent the whole nation from turning into a land of fascism, to embody democratic politics, and to protect democratic forces by crushing the emergence of neo-Nazism. Thus, fair public opinion and the patriotic masses, upon hearing the report on the death of Yi Chol-kyu, strongly demanded a probe of the incident and punishment of its criminals.

However, the No Tae-u regime, after attempting to conceal the truth of the incident while dragging on its investigation, announced that the death resulted from drowning due to missing one's footing, thus scheming to evade the responsibility for the crime.

This is an intolerable challenge to public opinion and an unpardonable insult against the people.

Under the circumstances in which the No Tae-u group, the murderers of Kwangju, is frantically running wild to again conceal the crime of its political terrorist act and to revert the nation to the Fifth Republic, the SKNDF Central Committee makes public an open letter to comprehensively analyze the behind-the-scenes story of this incident.

1. The incident of death from drowning by missing one's footing is a concoction. The judicial authorities announced that Yi Chol-kyu died from drowning after missing his footing. However, this is nothing but a sophistry which cannot convince anyone.

The death from drowning from missing one's footing is a concoction made by a false investigation, a false autopsy, and a false inquest.

First, the investigation by the judicial authorities is a false investigation designed to conceal the truth. The Yi Chol-kyu death incident had clear factors for investigation from the time the body was found, which would have enabled a sufficient probe into the cause of death.

The body of Yi Chol-kyu, who disappeared after being checked by the police on 3 May, was discovered by the manager of a reservoir on 10 May. The body had clear traces of external wounds. This was an objective fact that was confirmed by the witnesses and which even the investigators on the spot had to admit.

In particular, the witnesses stated that the lips had a trace of blood and the face was bruised. Even the prosecutors and police on the scene said that during the first autopsy, they found that the left eye had popped out by 7 mm, bruises were all over the body, and there was an indication that his hands had been tied with a rope 1.5 mm thick. They confessed that judging from their discovery, there was a suspicion of murder.

All of this has become the greatest suspicion in the Yi Chol-kyu death incident, the first evidence in the course of the investigation and a key clue to solving the incident.

Therefore, the investigation should naturally be focused on probing the traces of murder. However, the investigation authorities led the investigation along another road by intentionally ignoring the probe into the truth of such traces.

The prosecutors blocked the investigation into the indications of murder which should have been conducted by pursuing such traces, and together with the suspected persons, merely conducted a mock performance, which was called the examination of the spot from the check-point to the place near the bridge where the body was found.

The National Scientific Investigation Research Institute [NSIRI] evaded a close analysis of the traces of external wounds and adhered to artificial detection of plankton. Withholding the announcement of its opinion on the traces of murder for more than 10 days, the investigation authorities stated that the traces of external wounds were not a result from damages inflicted from outside.

This is where the problem lies. As is known to all, a body pulled from the waters is apt to decay rapidly. Therefore, the investigation team should have conducted the autopsy as soon as it completed the first optical inspection of the body.

However, the investigation authorities, violating such practice, handed the body of Yi over to his family and students and delayed the autopsy and announcement of

their opinion on the external wounds, thus denying the suspicion of murder. This is an act carefully designed in advance to destroy the evidence by leaving the body to decompose.

This clearly shows that the authorities' investigation was not designed to probe the incident but was merely a government-concocted act to conceal their crime.

Second, the diagnosis of death from drowning announced by the NSIRI is a fabrication.

The diagnosis of death from drowning based on medical-legal judgment should be made through comprehensive opinions on alien substances in the airways, the shape of the rib bones and lungs, bleeding under the rib bones and lungs, plankton within the midriff in the chest and abdomen, internal hemorrhage in [word indistinct], the flow of blood within the heart, and the detection of plankton within the vital organs.

However, the result of the autopsy made public by the NSIRI was not a comprehensive diagnosis of death from drowning but merely a presentation of one's views. Furthermore, even these opinions were not significant in judging the death. The opinions they presented on the swelling in the lungs and puncture in the alveoli are the general phenomena shown in deaths from suffocation, and cannot serve as a basis in deciding the death from drowning.

In addition, as for the opinion on plankton, there are not a small number of international theories that deny this, as plankton exists in the air and in the water and can even permeate the stomach and lungs of the body killed in advance and thrown into waters, as a result of water pressure. In particular, they stated that they detected a large quantity of plankton in many parts of the body while the stomach and lungs were not filled with water. This further increases the people's suspicion.

In order to cover up such a suspicion, the NSIRI stressed that professors from Korea University and Seoul National University, civilians and even the members of the National Assembly investigation team observed the autopsy and more than 30 researchers of the NSIRI participated in the examination of the organs. Thus, they insisted that an objective observation was thoroughly ensured.

However, an acrobat [as heard] can perform magic to deceive not only scores of people but several thousands in the audience. It is a fact widely known to the world that the NSIRI is a conspiratorial organization of the judicial authorities which has such magic functions.

No matter how many people attended the observation and how many doctors performed the autopsy, plankton can be detected not only from the stomach and lungs but

also from all intestines if they used contaminated instruments during the sampling of the organs and inflicted water torture on him before he died.

If this is not true, why can they not present their opinions on other causes of death except that of plankton? Why do they frantically oppose conducting another autopsy as demanded by the committee for measures to probe the cause of Yi Chol-kyu's death? And why do they keep silence on the process of gathering the (?excrements) of the body which the doctor from Saenal Clinic in Kwangju demanded be made public?

All facts show that the results of the autopsy made public by the NSIRI were a concoction to make the murder a death from drowning according to the demand of the ruling authorities.

Third, the theory of missing one's footing, announced by the prosecutors is a completely groundless concoction.

From the outset, the results of the investigation without scientific and material proof are merely a concoction, and cannot be legally accepted. The prosecutors failed to present any scientific basis or material evidence while announcing the results of investigation stating that the death was caused by drowning by missing one's footing.

They also said that the death from drowning by missing one's footing was confirmed through an on-the-spot inspection. However, the inspection they claim to have conducted on the spot was merely a mock drama staged by mobilizing the suspects according to an advance scenario.

This was not an investigation to probe the cause of death but a mock exercise to concoct the death from drowning as a result of missing one's footing. The investigation authorities who were unable to find appropriate excuses for proving the death from drowning from missing one's footing are attempting to mislead public opinion with a safari jacket and underwear which they claimed to have picked up on a hillock.

However, such findings were collected by the prosecutors by mobilizing the suspects. They claimed that these findings had been discarded on the hillock for more than 15 days. But there was no trace of them having been wet with rain water. Furthermore, the safari jacket was a different color from the one Yi put on on the day of the incident.

This being the case, the findings cannot be regarded as evidence which can prove the death from drowning as a result of missing one's footing but should be regarded as camouflaged articles designed to fabricate the death from drowning from missing one's footing. The announcement of the prosecutors' authorities on the groundless death from drowning is nothing but a concoction.

2. Yi was tortured to death.

Yi Chol-kyu did not drown and die, but was tortured and murdered. This has been clearly proven by all the facts already exposed, by the material evidence, and by the testimonies.

First, at around 2200 on the night of 3 May, Yi did not escape from the investigation authorities but was arrested and arraigned by them. According to what has been confirmed so far, on the night of the day when Yi was questioned by the police, there were not only 5 policemen from Pukbu Police Station, Kwangju, but also 25 investigators deployed around the location, as well as a 24-seat police bus on standby.

This was a tight police security net installed in advance. How could Yi, a student who did not receive any professional training, escape such a mammoth security net after opening the door of the taxi being checked by the police? Let us assume that Yi escaped and the police lost him as the investigation authorities announced. If our assumption is right, the spot would have been congested with people engaged in the search operation, and the check point would have been further reinforced. The taxi driver who carried Yi would have been taken to the police and questioned and the policemen who chased but lost Yi would have been removed from office.

However, according to the testimonies of Yi's friends who were waiting for him at a mountain villa, the lakeside was quiet, far from being congested with the people engaged in the search operation, and they were not even questioned on their way back home. The taxi driver who took Yi to the site was not even summoned to the police station and Police Lieutenant Kim Cha-sul who claimed he lost Yi was not admonished on even a single occasion although he was absent from office the next day.

If their claim that they lost Yi is right, why did scores of policemen and investigators who were deployed on the location withdraw at one coup without searching for him? Why did they release the taxi driver without questioning him? And how come the Pukbu Police Station, which is known to have remained helpless so far, has not been admonished?

If their claim is right that Yi drowned while trying to escape after being checked by the police on the day of the incident, the residue of cchachangmyon [Chinese noodles] should have been detected from his stomach rather than grains of boiled rice, and the socks and shoes should be the same as those Yi put on when he left on 3 May.

However, during the autopsy, grains of boiled rice were found instead of cchachangmyon and different socks and shoes were found on the body. This is an irrefutable

material evidence which proves that Yi did not escape from the check point on the day of the incident but was arrested and arraigned and that he was abandoned by the investigation organization.

Second, Yi did not drown but was murdered. If it is true that, as announced by the prosecutors, Yi drowned when he lost his footing on the bridge while escaping from the police on the night of 3 May, his body should not show any trace of external wounds.

However, as was revealed by the prosecutors and police during the first optical inspection, numerous traces of bruises and even indications that the hands had been tied were discovered on his body. This is not merely a remark made by a witness but is revealed in detail in the inspection report prepared by a young pathologist. Such a solemn fact cannot be denied even if the body is decomposed.

Today the investigation authorities claim that the popping out of the left eye by about 7 mm was caused by gas resulting from the decomposition of the eye. If their claim is right, how come only one eye popped out under the condition of the same water temperature and water pressure? If his left eye popped out during decomposition as it surfaced from the water, the left shoulder should have been more decomposed than the right shoulder, but how come the right shoulder is more decomposed?

This is a trace of torture which cannot be wiped out, and serves as irrefutable material and scientific evidence which shows that death resulted from murder.

Third, Yi Chol-kyu did not drown on 3 May but was buried in the water as a corpse on 7 or 8 May. If Yi drowned as a result of missing his footing, the length of time the body was submerged in the waters should be the same as the total lapse of time since he died.

However, in view of the degree of the body's decomposition and of the time of its discovery, the length of time the body was submerged in the waters appears to be only 2 or 3 days. The length of time the body was submerged in the waters can be immediately confirmed even through the naked eye. If a body remains under water for 4 or 5 days under the May temperature, the skin covering the wrist will strip off first, thus showing the phenomenon of death gloves [chugum ui changap hyonsang]. Before this time, only the phenomenon of bloating would appear.

However, the body of Yi showed the phenomenon of bloating, not the phenomenon of death gloves. Furthermore, a dead body will surface from the waters in about 24 hours due to decomposed gas and will again sink to the bottom after a certain period of time. However, Yi's body was found floating on the water. Being unable to find proper measures to deceive public opinion before such an undeniable solemn reality, even the doctors who

performed the autopsy revealed that only 2 or 3 days had passed since Yi drowned. If their remarks are true, Yi drowned not on 3 May but 7 or 8 May.

What is left at this point is to confirm whether Yi was alive or dead while he was underwater. As for Yi, he was in good health and was a good swimmer. However, the theory that he had a heart attack upon entering the waters is a foolish view.

The claim of the investigation authorities that Yi's lungs and stomach were not filled with water because of the heart attack means that he was alive when he drowned. If this is true, his skin should show the phenomenon of (?open pores). However, Yi's body did not show any such phenomenon. This proves that he was put in the water under a comatose state or in a dying condition.

All facts show that Yi did not drown as a result of losing his footing while escaping from the police check point on 3 May but was arrested and arraigned by a certain investigation organization on that day and was tortured and put in the water around 7 or 8 May after being murdered by this organization.

3. The criminal is the Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters [JPSIH].

The ringleader who directly commanded and perpetrated on the spot the Yi Chol-kyu death incident, a product of the No Tae-u regime's fascist atrocities to wipe out the patriotic democratic forces, is the JPSIH.

First, the JPSIH is an abettor which produced the Yi Chol-kyu death incident. The Yi Chol-kyu death incident was not an accidental incident from a security check by the policemen of the Pukbu Police Station in Kwangju. Yi Chol-kyu, who was tortured and murdered, was one of the major figures wanted by the JPSIH which announced their namelist with the approach of the anniversary of the Kwangju uprising.

The JPSIH, which was formed as the general headquarters for the repression of ideologies, and core members and organizations of the patriotic democratic forces, schemed to strangle Yi Chol-kyu, editor of MINJU CHOSON—the organ of Choson University—who published his thesis introducing the North in the first edition of MINJU CHOSON, by branding him as a leftist procommunist element.

The JPSIH designated Yi Chol-kyu as a most-wanted criminal and searched for him with an advance warrant even by offering a prize money of 3 million won. Thus, the Yi Chol-kyu death incident was a murder incident which occurred according to such an operation by the JPSIH.

Second, the JPSIH is the direct ringleader of the Yi Chol-kyu death incident. With the approach of the ninth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, the JPSIH began to

focus its investigation forces on searching and eradicating the democratic movement organizations in and around Kwangju and their core members.

The JPSIH, which was looking for Yi, obtained information through its agents that Yi had stayed in a lodging room in Tuam-tong, Pukbu District, Kwangju, from 28 April to 2 May, and that he was going to a mountain villa along the lake near Kwangju Dam on the night of 3 May. According to this information, the JPSIH, which operates various intelligence and investigation organizations including the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] and the Security Command under one cooperative system, had a certain army unit stage a mock training at a road junction leading to the Kwangju Dam on 3 May in daytime and the NSP agents guard this area disguising themselves as fishermen in the evening. It carried out extensive checkups and searches, as well as an ambush operation, during the night by mobilizing policemen and members of the prosecutor's office.

Thus, the JPSIH directly commanded the operation for the arrest of Yi based on such a careful planning, and finally arraigned him. After arresting him, the JPSIH charged him with a tremendous crime, and with a vicious plot to suppress the struggle of the Kwangju citizens on its anniversary, committed a bestial torture on him, and finally murdered him.

To cover up this grave incident, the JPSIH deleted the name of Yi Chol-kyu from the namelist of 90 wanted persons, thus changing the namelist itself. It then put Yi's body in the water to make it seem like he drowned.

Third, the JPSIH is the criminal which concocted and concealed the Yi Chol-kyu death incident. It led the investigation to the direction of death caused by drowning as a result of missing one's footing according to the strategic demand of the No Tae-u regime. Earlier, when the local prosecutors and police announced that there was a suspicion of murder in the Yi Chol-kyu death incident, the JPSIH hurriedly dispatched its members to the spot and formed a joint investigation team to probe the Yi Chol-kyu death incident. It then twisted its investigation to make this incident look like death caused by drowning as a result of losing one's footing.

On 17 May, the NSIRI, announcing the results of the autopsy, said that death was caused by drowning, thus covering up numerous suspicious points and unsolved questions according to the directive of the JPSIH. On 25 May, the prosecutors office also announced the results of their investigation and said that death was from drowning without presenting any appropriate findings. Pressed by the prosecutors, on 27 May, the doctors who performed the autopsy changed their earlier remarks that the length of time the body was under water was 2 or 3 days to 7 days, thus taking a disgraceful stand.

All facts clearly prove that the real criminal of the Yi Chol-kyu death incident is none other than the JPSIH, a violent fascist tool of the No Tae-u group.

The cause and criminal of the Yi Chol-kyu death incident have already been exposed. The No Tae-u regime is the murderous regime. Therefore, the work to probe this incident should not be assigned to the authorities—the very criminals. Up to the present, a number of patriotic students and democratic figures have been murdered by the fascist authorities through torture and terrorist acts and have been discovered as corpses on mountain roads, railroads, in tunnels, and in the sea.

However, none of these cases were ever probed by the judicial authorities. Furthermore, the No Tae-u group is the criminal who has not probed the Kwangju incident even after murdering several thousand citizens of Kwangju and who are frantically running amok to conceal their crimes to the end. Expecting a fair investigation and probe of the incident from them is a more nonsensical act than wishing benevolence from murderers and burglars.

The victims of the Yi Chol-kyu death incident and the masters who should probe this incident are our people. Keenly realizing the true aspect of the Yi Chol-kyu death incident, all the people should rise in the struggle to punish the criminals of murder and to eliminate the murderous No Tae-u regime.

No matter how frantically it may run amok, the No Tae-u group cannot avoid the responsibility for this incident nor can it suppress the eruption of the indignation of the masses. Just as the Chon Tu-hwan group was expelled from power after sternly being judged by the people amid the fierce June mass resistance struggle, for scheming to cover up the Pak Chong-chol death incident caused by torture, as death by a heart attack, the No Tae-u group, which is attempting to cover up the Yi Chol-kyu death incident which was caused by torture, as death from drowning as a result of losing one's footing, will face the destiny of bankruptcy without fail amid the flames of a second June resistance struggle.

[Dated] 29 May 1989

[Signed] SKNDF Central Committee

Pyongyang Reportedly Ready for Youth Festival
SK1406043889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GM*
14 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—Pyongyang has taken on new looks with the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students at hand.

The 150,000-seat May Day Stadium, the venue of the opening and closing functions of the festival, has been completed and the 100 metre wide thoroughfare of Kwangbok Street opened to traffic to provide better conveniences to the passengers.

A circus theatre and the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace have been erected in the central part of Kwangbok Street, and apartment houses for 5,000 families and public welfare and service establishments of 300,000 square metres made their appearance in blocks Nos 6 and 7.

The Yanggang, Sosan and Chongnyon Hotels completed with the festival just around the corner opened the door. These hotels can accommodate nearly 3,000 people at a time.

The Sosan Football Stadium and nine gymnasiums have been built wonderfully in Chongchun Street, a complex of sports and culture.

The appearance of the festival city has completely changed with the construction of the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the Central Youth Hall, the Pyongyang International Cinema House, the Yanggak-to Football Stadium and other monumental edifices in different places of the city.

National clubs have been arranged and parks and recreation grounds are now ready for solidarity meetings, friendship joint gatherings, international art performances and other functions of the festival.

Pleasure parks, historical remains, parks and fun fairs in Mangyongdae, Moran Hill and Mt. Taesong have been readjusted.

Pyongyang International Airport and the Pyongyang Railway Station building are also ready to receive guests to the festival.

Flame Stand Installed in Stadium

SK1406104089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—The flame stand of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students has been installed in the May Day Stadium.

The festival flame stand which was made by the Korean working class and youth with their own efforts and technology, true to the intention of the party, is completely new and peculiar in the method of its installation and its style and in the kindling method.

This 4.5-ton stand is crowned with a magnolia-shape brazier full blown above the shades of the grand stadium.

The square stand bears the letters "Pyongyang" in the middle, flanked on either side by laurel tree-patterned ribbons.

The flame stand flawless in plastic art and technology goes well with the decorations for the opening and closing ceremonies.

A young man and woman will take a large lift on the ground and go 15 metres up before lighting the ignition tapes.

The stand is 67 metres high.

Festival Railroad Cars Completed

SK1406103289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—The Kim Chongtae Electric Locomotive Complex in Pyongyang carried out the assignments for the production of railway coaches intended for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The workers and technicians of the complex successfully made scores of modern coaches by their own efforts and technology in a short span of time.

The newly-manufactured sleeping carriages, ordinary coaches and buffet cars were so designed as to fully ensure the conveniences of the passengers.

A buffer and hydraulic swing reducer are installed in the frame of the coach and its running parts remodelled on modern lines, so there is no vibration even when it runs full steam.

Window frames are of a new style catering to the modern aesthetic taste.

Article Supports Devotion to Anti-Imperialism

SK1406074089 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2215 GMT 3 Jun 89*

[NODONG SINMUN 4 June special article: "Devotion to the Cause of Anti-Imperialist Independence Is a Demand of the Worthwhile Life for Young People of Our Time"]

[Text] The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated the ideology in the work, "The Present Time and the Tasks of Young People," that devotion to the cause of anti-imperialist independence is a worthwhile life for young people of our time.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], has pointed out: By devoting themselves to the cause of anti-imperialist independence, young people of our time should discharge the honorable responsibility laid before history and mankind. In addition, they should find the fruits of true life, and should make their lives brilliant.

The ideology that young people of our time should find the fruits of true life by devoting themselves to the cause of anti-imperialist independence is a revolutionary ideology elucidating the road for young people to discharge

responsibility and duties laid before time and the revolution and to firmly prepare for the true man with a high life. Because this ideology has been elucidated, the young people and the people of our time can maintain the goal of life and ideas as required by the times and the revolution, with correct recognition for the true life. In addition, they can positively implement the cause of anti-imperialist independence.

Devotion to the cause of anti-imperialist independence is not only an important duty of the young people of our time, but also a true road for the people to splendidly live their lives. Splendidly leading one's life is a natural demand of man. Everyone wishes to lead a worthwhile life. When the young people devote themselves to the cause of anti-imperialist independence, they can accelerate implementation of the cause of independence and discharge the honorable responsibility laid before time and mankind. By so doing, they can lead worthwhile lives with lofty dignity, honor, and value as man.

Before anything else, devoting themselves to the cause of anti-imperialist independence becomes a worthwhile life for the young people of our time, owing to consecration of their lives to the struggle for the common cause for society and groups. The true life of man lies in the struggle for society and groups. Thus, man, the social being, only can develop and lead his life among the social groups. The individual life is a part of the lives of the popular masses, and it is linked to the immense lives of the whole of mankind.

Those who live to seek only pleasure regardless of the destinies of society and groups will be discarded by society and groups. The value of man's life is decided according to the contribution made to society and groups. No matter how many individual ambitions are satisfied, even to satiety, such a life will be fruitless, if it does not make a contribution to the development of society and groups. There are those who lead a comfortable life, dressing well and faring richly by amassing large fortunes. However, their lives are not registered in history, because their lives do not make any contribution to society.

In the meantime, those who devote their lives to national development and to the progress of mankind, while regarding the destiny of the groups as valuable and while sharing their joys and pleasure with the groups, will be respected and loved down through the generations and also be registered in history in the long run.

Our days as a youth are very important. One's whole life depends upon how one lived as a youth. Man should have a correct outlook on the world as a youth in order to righteously lead his life. In addition, man should devote his youthful energy and aspiration to the common cause for society and groups, in order to bear brilliant fruit.

The cause of anti-imperialist independence is a noble common cause for society and groups. This cause is a struggle to democratize international society, by establishing international relations based on independence, and by opposing imperialism. The cause of anti-imperialist independence is to get the peoples of all countries to attain generous development for their nation and to achieve the common prosperity for mankind in the free and peaceful world, free of domination, subjugation, aggression, and war.

The cause of anti-imperialist independence is a positive form of struggle for society and groups. This cause is a struggle to put an end to imperialism and to save the destinies of the nation, people, and mankind. Thus, it is the most positive struggle for society and groups. The positiveness of the struggle for society and groups is displayed in a concentrated form by the scale and depth of the struggle. Owing to further high consciousness and the sacrifice required by such a struggle, as the ferocious class struggle is followed, as the depth of struggle is profound, and as the scale of the struggle is expanded, the positiveness of the struggle is highly displayed.

The cause of anti-imperialist independence is not only a ferocious class struggle to sweep away imperialism, but also a sacred struggle for the common intrinsic interests of mankind. Nothing is a more sacred struggle for society and groups than that for the cause of anti-imperialist independence. When the young people positively carry out the implementation of the cause of anti-imperialist independence, they can devote themselves to the sacred struggle for society and groups. By so doing, they can lead worthwhile lives.

Because of its relation to the cause of important revolutions in time, the devotion to the cause of anti-imperialist independence becomes a worthwhile life for the young people of our time. The worthwhile life lies in dedication of one's life to the struggle to implement the demands of the time and the revolution.

It is natural that time and the revolution develop. Thus, they bring up other demands. The demands of time and the revolution are not only key tasks laid before the people of the time, but also revolutionary tasks. The character of the time and the revolution are determined by the implementation of these tasks. In addition, the dignity and value of the people are determined by the struggle to implement such tasks.

The people, who struggle by devoting themselves to implementing the demands of the time, are true, leading their lives in accordance with the spirit of the time. Thus, their lives are worthwhile. If people lead their lives ignorant of the development of time and the revolution, they are solitary people, isolated from time. Thus, such a life is meaningless. Only when people lead their lives considering the demands of time and the revolution as

their own demands, and devoting themselves to implementing the demands of the time, can they enjoy a worthwhile life as a living man.

In particular, it is important to stand in the vanguard in implementing the demands of time in youth. The youth are sensitive to new things, and also valiant in their sense of justice and initiative. By indulging in the struggle to settle the tasks of time during their youth, people can lead a worthwhile life.

History has shown that the people who distinguished their names and brilliantly led their lives stood in the vanguard in exploiting the future road of time in the days of their youth. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song started down the road of revolution even in his early teens, cherishing the great will to save the national destiny. He exploited another road of the Korean revolution by valiantly abandoning the old idea of depending upon foreign forces.

The great leader established the immortal *chuche* idea in his youth, and organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory. In this way, he distinguished his name as the lodestar of the national liberation and as the legendary hero.

The fighters of the anti-Japanese revolution, who glorified their lives by leading lofty lives, turned to the arduous roads of the revolution in their youth, mostly in their teens and twenties. The young people should lead rewarding lives by standing in the vanguard in carrying out the tasks of the times.

The important tasks laid before our times are the causes for anti-imperialist independence. Opposing imperialism and modelling the whole world on independence are noble tasks laid before mankind. The imperialists at present are frantically maneuvering to smash the cause for the independence of mankind. The imperialists are opposing the independent forces of the world by uniting forces in cahoots with each other. In addition, they are even more ferociously and heinously maneuvering to increase domination and exploitations against the developing countries, and to foil the socialist countries which are core forces for anti-imperialist independence. While boisterously prattling about peace and disarmament, the imperialists have rather increased armaments, accelerated the preparations for nuclear war, and unhesitatingly committed maneuvers to intervene in other countries, and have also woven a plot to overthrow other countries.

The craftiness and viciousness of modern imperialism are concentratedly displayed in the maneuvers to spiritually cripple the young people of the new generation, by spreading the rotten bourgeois culture and way of living. Being spiritually crippled is even more unfortunate than being physically handicapped. Those who are spiritually crippled, ignorant of independent consciousness, are not different from dead bodies as a social being.

The barbarities of the imperialists who have made the promising youth crippled spiritually are crimes that should be cursed even more than the fascists who felled the young people in the sacrifice of the aggressive war in the past.

The modern imperialists are really common enemies of the progressive people of the world who have fought for independence, peace, and social progress. In addition, the modern imperialists represent major tasks of struggle that the young people in the era of independence should fight against, with a united force going beyond ideas, religions, nations, and races. The young people of our times should squarely see the crafty and loathsome colors of modern imperialism like an old wolf. At the same time, they should unhesitatingly turn out to struggle to save the fate of mankind from the evil imperialists, and to protect their valuable youth.

The young people and people of our times should discharge their obligation and duties laid before the times and history and brilliantly lead their lives, by actively carrying out the cause of anti-imperialist independence.

As elucidated by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the work, the young people who were born in the *chuche*-oriented fatherland take very heavy responsibilities that are laid upon the current times. Today, our people guard the bulwarks of peace and socialism, being directly against U.S. imperialism, the head of world imperialism. In addition, they are struggling to realize complete national sovereignty and to exploit the future road for socialism and communism, the future of mankind.

Our country has been a shrewd place of confrontation between progress and reaction in all domains, including politics, economy, and culture. Our people's struggles have concentratedly reflected the intrinsic characters of the trends of the independent times. For this reason, the exemplary revolution and construction of our country will have a great influence upon the struggle of the progressive people of the world.

If our people and young people firmly maintain the revolutionary principle and victoriously advance the revolution and construction, they will show to the progressive people and the young people of the world good examples of anti-imperialist struggle and new social construction. In addition, our people and young people will give confidence to them so that they will easily be able to shape their destinies with their own energy in any difficult circumstance.

When our people and young people are deeply aware of duties laid before the times and history, oppose imperialism, and positively accelerate the socialist construction, they will brilliantly discharge duties as the forerunners of the times, make immortal achievements in the cause of liberating mankind, and will glorify the honor and dignity as people living in the era of independence. By so doing, they can enjoy rewarding lives.

In the work, "Present Time and the Tasks of Young People," dear Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated that devoting everything to the cause of anti-imperialist independence becomes a rewarding life of the people in our time. In addition, work has had great theoretical and practical meaning. By elucidating this ideology, the meaning of true life has been profoundly realized, and the ideology of the collective way of life in accordance with the times has been deepened. In addition, the people have led rewarding lives, with a goal and direction toward the rewarding life in conformity with the demands of the times.

By deeply studying, inculcating, and thoroughly embodying the ideology and theory elucidated in the work, "Present Time and the Tasks of Young People," we should lead the worthwhile life while glorifying the independent times.

'Correct Understanding' of Chuche Explained

SK1406022389 (Clandestine) Voice of National
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
1 Jun 89

[Talk by Ko Il-chol: "Let Us Have a Correct Understanding of the Chuche Idea"]

[Text] Hello, everyone. In this hour, I will talk about a wrong, distorted stand on the relationship between the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship that has been explained anew by the chuche idea.

As is widely known, the issue of the transitional period toward socialism and the proletarian dictatorship had long ago been raised by Marx and Lenin and it has been perfectly and flawlessly explained by the great President Kim Il-song.

Basing his ideas on a scientific analysis of the situation that prevailed in the European capitalist countries when the theory of the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship was first raised and on the characteristics of social development in our own era, President Kim Il-song has arrived at a scientific and clear-cut conclusion about the relationship between the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship.

Nonetheless, some are now scheming to belittle the theory on the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship explained by the chuche idea itself, by linking it to some other issues, not as a matter of theory.

A concrete proof of this has been manifested in the January issue of the magazine PUKHAN. In an article carried in this magazine, Mr Yang Ho-min, a political commentator, saying that North Korea explains the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship in separation, states: When the classes are completely abolished, there is no need to keep dictatorship in place. Since dictatorship is necessary only for the purpose of liquidating (?things like classes), if there still remains a

dictatorship, it is the same as intending to carry on one-party dictatorship. Then, quite presumptuously, he even concluded: This is a theoretical inconsistency.

Simply put, what Mr Yang Ho-min said boils down to this: Dictatorship is necessary only for the liquidation of classes. When classes are removed, dictatorship will not be necessary and, therefore, an end to the transitional period will also bring about an end to the proletarian dictatorship.

However, his argument that the proletarian dictatorship will in the North—even after the transitional period came to an end—is the same as intending to keep one-party dictatorship in place and, therefore, it is a logical inconsistency.

Mr Yang Ho-min's argument as such is full of unscientific factors and inconsistency. Moreover, by saying this, Mr Yang Ho-min exposed himself as one who does not know well about the warp and woof in the fabric of the theory on the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship.

If one talks long about something he does not know well, he is bound to make an error and lay bare his ignorance and jaundiced views.

As to the theory of the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship, Marx was the first ever to talk about it. In his work published in 1885, "Criticism of the Gotha Program," Marx noted the inevitable period of transition from capitalism to socialism for the first time in history.

In this work, Marx put across his idea that: Between the capitalist society and communist society there is a period of revolutionary change in the capitalist society while it moves toward communist society. The political transitional period is equivalent to this. The state in such a period can become nothing else but a proletarian revolutionary dictatorship.

Marx said that for a capitalist society to transform into a communist society in the true sense of the word, it needs a certain period of time to completely rid itself of capitalist factors and such a period of time is the transitional period. He then stressed that since such a transitional period is primarily aimed at a complete abolition of classes, it needs the proletarian dictatorship as a means and weapon designed to abolish the classes.

It is because Marx perceived the proletarian dictatorship to be something that is linked only to the class struggle that he identified the transitional period with the period of the proletarian dictatorship. In a letter sent to [name indistinct] in 1852, Marx said that class struggle is bound to lead to the proletarian dictatorship; that this type of dictatorship is nothing but a transition toward the abolition of all types of classes and a classless society.

In other words, Marx thought that the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship coincide with each other in terms of timing, citing as its base the fact that when the transitional period comes to an end, the classes are bound to be abolished and that the abolition of classes indicates that the proletarian dictatorship is no longer necessary.

He then expressed his view that the transitional period would be relatively short.

This is because Marx made public his view on the transitional period proceeding from the conditions of the developed capitalist countries, in which not only urban areas but also rural ones had become a complete capitalist society in which peasants do not exist as a separate social entity. He also made the assumption that the proletarian revolution would take place in succession in major capitalist countries almost simultaneously and that, as a result, the world revolution would win victory in a relatively short period of time.

Proceeding from this, Marx thought that only when the working class smashes the capitalist class through the socialist revolution and plunders the ownership of the capitalist class to establish the ownership by all of the people can the classes in general be abolished and the duty of the transitional period be performed in a relatively short period of time. He also thought that the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship would coincide in terms of timing.

Just as Marx advocated, Engels also said that when an oppressed social class does not exist, intervention by the state power gradually becomes unnecessary and finally ceases to exist of itself and that, at the same time, not only [words indistinct] private ownership and the class of [words indistinct] of the state cease to exist, but also the state, as well, inevitably ceases to exist. He then said that in this case the state organ would be sent to an ancient museum together with [word indistinct] and [word indistinct] hatchet.

While basically inheriting Marx's stand on the question of the transitional period, Lenin did not think that the transition period would be as short as Marx did, but he did think that it would be relatively long, based on his analysis of the conditions of the contemporary capitalist countries. Lenin also strongly criticized the wrong views of the opportunists who rejected the proletarian dictatorship and stressed that the state in the transition period should become the state under the proletarian dictatorship.

All of this shows that Marx, Engels, and Lenin similarly thought that the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship would coincide in terms of timing.

We know that Mr Yang Ho-min attempted to criticize while dogmatically explaining the matter stressed in Marxism-Leninism—that is to say, that the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship coincide and

cannot be separated in terms of timing. Such a deed of Mr Yang is indeed preposterous, because he does not know that the views of the classical scholars of Marxism on the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship were not developed and established in detail but were nothing but general views.

The Marxist critics' views on the transitional period not only failed to clearly explain the (?termination line) of the transitional period, but also to elucidate in detail the (?termination line) of the transitional period, during which the classless society is realized and the complete victory of socialism is achieved, based on the analysis of the historical course and phase of socialist and communist construction after the proletarian dictatorship is established. By nature, the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship are entirely different problems, although they are simultaneously established in practice. In other words, this is related to the fact that the problem of the transitional period is the problem of the developmental period of the revolution and construction, to build the classless society after overthrowing the capitalist class; the problem of the proletarian dictatorship is the problem of the weapon of the revolution and construction that the working class should firmly grasp to build socialism and communism after overthrowing the capitalist class. This means that when we examine and study the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship it is necessary to study not only the fact that they have a close relationship and common aspect, but the fact that they have different and unique aspects too.

Today's changed reality, in which many countries are carrying out the revolution and construction after having established the socialist system, has presented the inevitable demand that the Marxist critics' views on the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship are by no means immutable ones and that, therefore, they be further developed in conformity with reality.

Proceeding from the demands of the times, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has inculcated a new and unique theory on the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship.

The great President Kim Il-song has taught: It is not necessary to say that the proletarian dictatorship should continue throughout the entire transitional period; and even after the transitional period has ended, the proletarian dictatorship should continue until we reach a high stage of communism.

Reviewing this famous statement, we realize that the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship do not coincide in terms of timing and that the proletarian dictatorship should continue until we reach a high stage of communism even after the transitional period has ended. In other words, the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship sometimes coincide, but sometimes they do not.

We know Mr Yang Ho-min took issue precisely with this point, but when we review his assertion in detail, we think the truth can be clearly revealed.

Then, why should the proletarian dictatorship continue until we reach a high stage of communism even after the transitional period has ended? It is because we should fulfill various complicated tasks in order to enter a high stage of communism even after the complete victory of socialism has been achieved and the classless society has been realized. To reach a high stage of communism, it is imperative to resolve numerous difficult and complicated problems, including the problem of making people fully developed and perfect independent human beings by thoroughly revolutionizing and intellectualizing them; the problem of eliminating all sorts of distinction in labor; the problem of eliminating the distinction among social strata and realizing their social equality; and the problem of developing production capability so that the communist distribution principle can be realized. And the struggle for the realization of communism is a difficult and arduous but creative task for which people should traverse a pure and unexplored road which mankind has never before tread.

To successfully resolve such a complicated and creative task, the unified guidance given by the state to the working class should be guaranteed. Even seen from a political viewpoint, in a communist society, too, the social function of unified organization and guidance in the people's collective life and their joint activities is required. To realize such a social function, the political organization and the role of the state should be firmly ensured.

That the proletarian dictatorship should continue even after the transitional period ends is also closely related to the situation in which even after the complete victory of socialism has been achieved in a country or in a region, the world revolution is not consummated and imperialism still continues to exist. Under the situation in which the world revolution has not been achieved and capitalism and imperialism still continue to exist, even if communism is realized in a country or in a region, such a society cannot escape the danger of imperialism nor it can escape the resistance of inside enemies who work in collusion with outside enemies. Under such circumstances, the state should not be (?demoralized) and the proletarian dictatorship should continue to exist even if we reach a high stage of communism.

Under the circumstances in which the struggle to remold nature and to reform society is carried out with a country and a nation as a unit and in which communist construction is carried out amid the sharp class struggle to smash the enemies' resistance, the problem of strengthening the proletarian dictatorship becomes a very important one. All of this eloquently proves that even if the transitional period ends, politics should not be suspended and the state should not be (demoralized) but the state should be further strengthened.

Based on this, we can see how preposterous is Mr Yang Ho-min's assertion that the theory on the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship elucidated by the *chuche* idea is a wrong theory. We stress again that Mr Yang should renounce the game of dogmatically repeating the Marxist theory in a bid to denounce and attack the *chuche* idea. Commenting on the view that even after the transitional period ends the proletarian dictatorship should continue, Mr Yang babbled that it is for one party dictatorship and the like. This is also a wrong assertion.

As stressed earlier, the theory that the proletarian dictatorship continues even after we reach a high stage of communism is a theory which reflects the inevitable demand and the historic example of the working masses' struggle to completely realize independence. Therefore, it is not a problem presented by an individual's personal ambition or intention.

Judging from the assertion of Mr Yang, who spoke nonsense, reflecting on his wrong political stand, we can easily see that he did not intend to theoretically discuss the problem of the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship but intended to slander and defame someone. If he has consciousness as a political commentator, Mr Yang should not unconditionally slander and defame someone, but should deeply study the problems as to why the transitional period has been separated from the proletarian dictatorship, what were the historical circumstances under which the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship had to be separated, and the theoretical basis for their separation. What Mr Yang Ho-min should clearly understand is the fact that the philosophical circles of the world today are greatly interested in the theory on the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship elucidated anew by the *chuche* idea, and that they are unsparing in their praise for the scientific nature and the reasonableness of the theory. What is more evident is the fact that the practice of all social reforms of our times and the historic movement for the social reforms have brilliantly proven the correctness and justness of the *chuche*-oriented theory on the transitional period and the proletarian dictatorship.

South Korea

Kim Yong-sam Reports on Meeting With Ho Tam
SK1406055289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0525 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Washington, June 13 (YONHAP)—A South Korean opposition leader announced here Tuesday that he met with a member of North Korea's Politburo in Moscow last week.

Kim Yong-sam, leader of South Korea's No. 2 opposition party, said he met Ho Tam, chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF], at a state guesthouse on June 6. Kim was in the Soviet Union from June 2-9.

The first South Korean political leader to accept a formal invitation to visit the Soviet Union said he and Ho discussed a South-North Korean summit and reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Kim said no agreements were reached and no joint statements were issued after the talks, which continued for two hours from 9:30 p.m. at the guesthouse Kim occupied during his eight-day Moscow visit.

They only agreed to announce the contents of the talks at a proper time, Kim said.

Kim said his meeting with Ho, a former foreign minister and deputy prime minister who ranks 11th in the communist party hierarchy, was proposed by the North Korean Embassy in Moscow to his advance team through the Moscow Institute of World Economy and International Relations, which had invited him.

Rep. Chong Chae-mun, who arrived in Moscow on May 29 to prepare for Kim's visit, and Yun Taek-yong, a North Korean consul, set the venue and other details of the Kim-Ho talks.

Chong and Rep. Pak Kwan-yong, chairman of the National Assembly's Special Committee on Reunification, met with Chon Kum-chol, vice chairman of the North's Committee for Peaceful Reunification, and Yun in the preliminary talks.

The vice president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], Kim Sang-hyon, chief RDP policy-maker Hwang Pyung-tae, and Chong and Pak attended the Kim-Ho meeting. Ho was accompanied by Chon and An Pyong-su, director of the secretariat of Ho's committee.

Kim, visiting the United States on his way home from Moscow, said he had called for an early summit between President No Tae-u and North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

"I told him that direct talks between No and Kim are the most effective form of contact and dialogue for substantial discussion of reunification and the future of the Korean nation, which will present hopes for reunification to the peoples of both South and North Korea," Kim said.

Kim said Ho invited him to visit Pyongyang but he refused because it is "not the right time."

"I told Ho I will go anywhere for reunification and I hope to visit Pyongyang at some time, but I explained that what is important is the atmosphere and the timing. Now is not the right time for me to go to Pyongyang," he said.

Kim quoted Ho as having said: "We do not oppose an inter-Korean summit, but the South, while seeking dialogue with communists, is hindering the talks by arresting the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and punishing what it calls pro-communists."

Kim said he told Ho that the South Korean people do not understand why Mun did not talk openly to the government before he went to Pyongyang.

"The North is miscalculating the South," Kim said.

Mun, a prominent dissident, was arrested and indicted on charges of violating the National Security Law after he returned home in mid-April from a 10-day unauthorized visit to North Korea.

Ho was also quoted as having said South and North Korea should be reunited under a confederation, without depending on foreign powers.

"In order to remove the danger of war and turn the present cease-fire into permanent peace on the Korean peninsula, we should conclude a peace treaty with the United States and declare non-aggression," Ho was quoted as having said.

Kim demanded that the North resume inter-Korean parliamentary, Red Cross, economic and sports talks, and emphasized that both South and North should abandon any intention to overthrow the other side through violent means, which would be impossible in any case, he said.

"We should approach reunification by peaceful means through dialogue, never through violent means or revolution," Kim said.

Kim said Ho demanded the withdrawal of U.S. forces before dialogue between South and North Korea, while he replied that their purpose is deterrence and defense and Ho should know it is impossible to change the thoughts of the people or communize the South.

The channel for dialogue between the South and the North should be limited to government authorities, Kim said, explaining why he dismissed Ho's demand for dialogue between political parties and social organizations of the two sides.

He said Ho demanded that the South allow students to attend the world youth festival to be held in July in Pyongyang.

Kim, saying student exchanges should be mutual, said he told Ho the demand was an attempt to create confusion.

Further on Talks With Ho Tam

SK1406025689 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
2200 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, RDP president, who arrived in Washington this morning Korean time via New York, after winding up his visit to the Soviet Union, said that he met Ho Tam, CPRF chairman, in Moscow on the evening of 6 June and that they had an extensive exchange of views for 2 hours on the issue of the peace

and reunification of the Korean peninsula and the resumption of North-South dialogue. Kim Yong-sul, our Washington correspondent, reports on this.

[Kim Yong-sul] RDP President Kim Yong-sam, holding a news conference in Washington today, said that he met Ho Tam, CPRF chairman, in Moscow for 2 hours, from 2130 to 2330, on 6 June while he was visiting the Soviet Union and that he had an extensive exchange of views with him on the issue of reunification and peace of the Korean peninsula. President Kim Yong-sam said that his talks with Chairman Ho Tam of North Korea proceeded in the form of conversation in which the two persons expressed their views and positions and that there was no joint agreement or statement issued.

RDP President Kim Yong-sam said that in the 2-hour talks he stressed the importance of dialogue for the solution of the North-South issue, and that noting that the most effective contact and dialogue is a summit, he called for an early realization of summit talks through a direct meeting between President No Tae-u and North Korea's President Kim Il-song for the discussion of the problems relating to the future of the nation.

RDP President Kim Yong-sam said that in response to this, Chairman Ho Tam of North Korea said that President Kim Il-song is not opposed to North-South summit talks but that the nuclear weapons and U.S. troops in the ROK and the punishment of people on the pretext of their left-leaning tendencies, including the punishment of Rev Mun Ik-hwan, are hampering the dialogue. RDP President Kim Yong-sam said that he stressed that both the North and the South should abandon the idea of overthrowing each other by violent means and that this is impossible under any circumstances. He added that Chairman Ho Tam replied that North Korea is also well aware that it is impossible to overthrow the other side.

The RDP president said that he called for the resumption of the hitherto-interrupted North-South parliamentary talks, economic talks, Red Cross talks, and sports talks as soon as possible to solve the issue of the Korean peninsula through dialogue and that Chairman Ho Tam only replied that the North will resume the talks.

The RDP president said that Chairman Ho Tam persistently requested his individual visit to the North and that he responded by saying that the atmosphere for it is important but that the time is not appropriate, thus making it clear that he has no intention of visiting the North at this stage.

The talks between President Kim Yong-sam and Chairman Ho Tam of North Korea were held in the hotel in which President Kim was staying after the North Korean Embassy in Moscow proposed them to RDP lawmaker Chong Chae-man, who went to Moscow to prepare for President Kim's visit to the Soviet Union on 29 May.

President Kim disclosed that Chairman Ho Tam explained to him that President Kim Il-song had told Chairman Ho Tam to meet with him during his visit to the Soviet Union.

Also present at the talks were Kim Sang-hyon, vice president; Hwang Pyong-tae, chairman of the Political Committee; and Pak Kwan-yong, chairman of the Reunification Special Committee, from the RDP side, and Chon Kum-chol, vice chairman of the CPRF, and An Pyong-so, secretary of the CPRF, from the North Korean side. There were no tete-a-tete talks between President Kim and Chairman Ho Tam.

No Approved Kim-Ho Meeting

SK1406070089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0649 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u personally approved opposition leader Kim Yong-sam's meeting with a member of North Korea's Politburo in Moscow last week, a high-ranking official said Wednesday.

Kim, president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], and No discussed contacts with North Korean officials on May 31, the eve of his departure for Moscow, said the official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

"They reached a consensus that Kim could exchange views with any North Koreans he came into contact with," He said.

He said RDP Rep. Chong Chey-mun was designated the channel for Kim to contact North Koreans under the agreement with No.

"Details will be explained by Kim when he returns," the official said. The No. 2 opposition party leader is due back around June 20.

Political Parties React

SK1406122689 Seoul YONHAP in English 1219 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)—South Korea's political parties and press commentators Wednesday accepted with positive appraisals opposition leader Kim Yong-sam's recent secret meeting in Moscow with a senior North Korean official.

The spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party reserved concrete comment saying that he was yet to have a whole story about Kim's meeting with Ho Tam, chairman of North Korea's Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland. But he said, "We believe Kim, as a politician with a sense of responsibility, might not have behaved in a thoughtless manner."

A presidential spokesman, while pointing out that Kim had discussed with President No Tae-u before his departure for Moscow about possible contacts with North Korean officials, emphasized that Kim's talks with Ho would be "helpful in strengthening suprapartisan diplomacy toward the North."

Kim Tae-chung, president of the leading opposition party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) and Kim Yong-sam's long-time rival in the opposition camp, said, "I think it desirable for the peaceful development of inter-Korean relations for both sides to have a chance for dialogue."

He added, "However, this opportunity should become a turning point for the government to get rid of its double standards applied to the exchanges between South and North Korea."

A PPD spokesman stressed that the controversial visit to Pyongyang earlier this year by a dissident pastor, the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, should be dealt with following the principle of balance. Mun's visit to Pyongyang had touched off a serious controversy over the legality of an unauthorized visit and contact with North Korea.

A spokesman for Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party, described Kim's talks with Ho as a "turning point" for the resumption of the stalled South-North dialogue.

Kim Chong-pil, president of the minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party, said, "I praise Kim's talks with Ho. It may well expand the opportunity for contacts between South and North Korea."

Editorials of major Seoul newspapers in general spoke highly of Kim's "wisdom" in trying to convince Ho of South Korea's position that the government should be the sole and legitimate channel for inter-Korean dialogue. Kim said in his surprise announcement at New York Wednesday that he refused to accept Ho's offer to visit Pyongyang for discussing inter-Korean affairs.

Meeting With North Ambassador Reported
SK1406040589 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
14 Jun 89 p 1

[By correspondent Ha Wan in New York]

[Text] It was disclosed on 13 June that Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, met Kwon Hui-kyong, North Korean ambassador to the USSR, on the afternoon of 7 June (Moscow time) during his visit to the Soviet Union and the the World Economy and International Relations Institute (IMEMO) under the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. The two men are said to have conversed for over an hour on the issue of North-South dialogue and exchange, North-South summit talks, and a visit to the North by President Kim Yong-sam.

According to an RDP source accompanying President Kim Yong-sam, the latter, who is now visiting New York, and Ambassador Kwon secretly met on 7 June through the arrangement made by IMEMO, and Ambassador Kwon at this meeting proposed to President Kim a regular exchange between the RDP and the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

At this proposal by Ambassador Kwon on the exchange between the RDP and the WPK, President Kim stressed the need for the creation of an atmosphere for it beforehand such as the activation of North-South parliamentary talks, and urged the North side to take the initiative to show positive sincerity toward North-South dialogue such as parliamentary talks, Red Cross talks, and economic talks. In the talks between President Kim and Ambassador Kwon, it is disclosed, discussion was made for North-South summit talks between President No Tae-u and Kim Il-song and the visit to the North by President Kim, and it arouses curiosity whether Kim Il-song's message on this matter was delivered or not.

According to the above-mentioned source, discussion was also made in the talks on the issue of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, who was arrested following his secret visit to North Korea in March, and the issue of the participation of students from our side in the World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang in July.

This source also said that Ambassador Kwon, in connection with the formation of the six-nation parliamentarians' consultative body of Northeast Asia proposed by President Kim, put forward a plan for the formation of a "three-nation parliamentarians' consultative body" participated in by the parliamentarians of North and South Korea and the Soviet Union before the formation of the six-nation parliamentarians' consultative body. President Kim did not indicate a direct response to this.

According to this source, the North Korean side made several contacts with lawmaker Chong Chae-mun, who went to the Soviet Union on 27 May ahead of President Kim to prepare for his visit, to investigate the possibility of a meeting between President Kim and Ambassador Kwon, and added that he understands this prior contact with the North Korean Embassy was reported to our government. The source of information further added that also on hand at the talks between President Kim and Ambassador Kwon was Hwang Pyong-tae, chairman of the Political Deliberations Committee of the RDP. Meanwhile, President Kim is expected to return home on 20 June and to visit President No Tae-u at an early date to discuss the contents of his talks with Ambassador Kwon as well as the results of his visit to the Soviet Union.

Movement for Democracy in North Formed
SK1106002689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] A preparatory meeting was held yesterday in inaugurate an organization called the National Movement to Call for Democratization in North Korea.

In the meeting held at the Hilton Hotel, the participants elected former prime minister Kim Chong-yol as their chief representative.

A rally to formally inaugurate the movement will be held at the Changchung Gymnasium on June 17.

The statement issued during the gathering yesterday said, "If we try to realize national prosperity and unification looking away from the miserable situation in North Korea, we are deluded."

Priest Informed Consulate of Trip to North

SK1106002989 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Korean priest Mun Kyu-hyon, on a visit to north Korea, reported to the government about his trip in advance by sending a letter to the Korean consul-general in New York before his departure for Pyongyang, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday, revising its statement Tuesday.

In the Tuesday statement, the ministry described Mun's trip as "unauthorized," on the ground that he failed to notify the government of his trip in advance, and expressed regret over Mun's act.

A Roman Catholic, Mun, who resides in New York and holds permanent residency of the United States, reportedly went to the north to talk with North Korean leaders about reunification.

Hearing Set for Mun Ik-hwan, Yu Won-ho

SK1006015989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] The first court hearing is set on June 25 at 10 a.m., at the grand courtroom of the Seoul District Criminal Court for Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and Yu Won-ho, both indicted for violating the National Security Law in connection with their unauthorized visit to North Korea on March 24-April 3.

The 71-year-old dissident leader was arrested upon his return to Seoul in April for his trip to Pyongyang where he met North Korean leader Kim Il-song for discussion of national reunification.

Seoul Said Watching Tokyo's Pyongyang Policy

SK0906013889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 Jun 89 p 2

[By Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] Tokyo—A ranking official at Japan's Foreign Ministry said that there might be differences between the Korean and Japanese governments in their detailed positions matters concerning North Korea.

Hiroshi Tanaka, chief of the Northeast Asian division at the ministry, also said Japan's hitherto hostile attitude toward Pyongyang had changed with Korean President No Tae-u's July 7, 1988 declaration of an open door policy toward North and Seoul's improved status in the international community.

"We are making efforts to conform with Seoul's posture as far as the problem of North Korea is concerned. But, it is impossible to see our policy on specific questions completely matching that of South Korea."

"We consider Korea's relations with its surrounding countries when we map out strategy for rapprochement with Pyongyang. But the balance between the approach of China and the Soviet Union to Korea and that of Japan toward North Korea cannot be arithmetically equal," he told Korean reporters now visiting Japan.

Seoul is watching Tokyo-Pyongyang contacts closely amid worry that they will outpace the relations between Seoul and Moscow, and Beijing.

Tanaka admitted that a group of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party plan to visit Pyongyang around September in their capacity as "individual" lawmakers.

He, however, made it clear that Japan would not unilaterally take drastic measures to woo Pyongyang unless "humanitarian issues" such as the release of the crew of a Japanese fishing boat, Fujisan Maru, and the permission for temporary home visits by Japanese women in the North, are settled.

He foresaw that the current turmoil in China would represent a grave setback to its influence on the Pyongyang regime.

From the long-term perspective, China's economic reforms and development of political democracy will go on, he added.

Daily Urges Reassessment of Ties With China

SK1106114289 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
5 Jun 89 p 2

[Editorial: "A Tragedy in Beijing—Is This the True Nature of a Socialist Country?"]

[Text] Tiannanmen Square in Beijing is stained with blood. Students, workers, and citizens who called for democratic reforms, with an imitation "Statue of Liberty" built on Tiannanmen Square, have been crushed under the treads of tanks and armored personnel carriers of the People's Liberation Army, and an enormous number of them have been killed by the martial law-enforcing troops' indiscriminate shooting, which resulted in a massacre unprecedented among socialist countries.

"Is this socialism?" screamed one of the women who were carrying dead bodies on motorcycles, according to a report, and a middle-aged man said indignantly: "This madness is worse than the Rape of Nanjing." In this manner, the so-called "Beijing Spring," which had come into full bloom in Tiannanmen Square for the past 7 weeks, has been mercilessly crushed amid the wailing of the people. It is unquestionably an enormous tragedy of modern China. Once again, the supreme leaders of the reactionary and conservative CPC, who belong to the so-called revolutionary generation and the Long March generation, who had taken the lead in a bloody history for communism and for the communist regime in China, have forced the "people to shed blood," without a moment's hesitation. As has been reported, the masses involved in the demonstration, whose number was estimated at 1 million, constitute only a fraction of the entire population in China. Is this "handful" of people so worthless that it can be crushed under the treads of armored personnel carriers and tanks or wiped out by indiscriminate shooting? Deng Xiaoping has now reached the point of meeting his demise.

The "Uprising in Hungary" and the "Prague Spring" were crushed by the tanks of foreign troops, the Soviet troops, and the Rape of Nanjing was perpetrated by the Japanese Army. However, the Chinese people in Tiananmen Square were massacred not by foreign troops but by their own Army, which is supposed to protect their lives. Although there seems to be confusion in counting the number of the dead, the sheer number of the bodies and the way the attack was carried out are sufficient to call it a "massacre."

The undemocratic and anti-human rights way of ruling—in which there is no fear of sacrificing human lives to maintain the system—is common to all types of one-party dictatorships, regardless of whether they are strong-arm dictatorships or soft dictatorships, whether they are Mao Zedong-style dictatorships or Deng Xiaoping-style dictatorships. China has become the example in which, unless a democratic system that basically respects human dignity and guarantees human rights to the fullest extent is firmly established, the ruling elites will always resort to blood-spilling to defend their vested political interests. It has also taught the world the lesson that the revival of Stalinism, which assumes a ruthless and merciless purge as its way of ruling, is possible at all times in a communist society.

Nevertheless, the world is transforming into a global village. Deploring the "massacre" in China, many countries in the West, including the United States and Japan, which have been contributing to China's economic modernization, have hinted that they will reconsider their relations with China. They are responding to public outrage, which calls on them not to continue mutual assistance with a government that turns guns on its own people. The massacre in China seems to have sown seeds of tension in the international relations in East Asia, which was about to enter an era of neo-detente.

There is no denying that thanks to the trend of neo-detente, our country has been able to improve and develop relations with China. As a result, both government and business firms have all rushed to China and have made brisk contacts. Also, the northern policy, whose goal was to make forays into mainland China, has been carried out with astonishing vigor.

Now, however, let us break the wall of disillusionment that we have built around us. It is time for us to understand the true nature of communism in China in a cool-headed manner. The act of turning guns on the people, whatever ideology may justify it, runs directly counter to the values of free people who respect human rights and liberal democracy. Such values take precedence over any kind of interests. So, we urge the government and businessmen to be more deliberate in contacts with China. The northern policy is no exception. Relations with China need to be reconsidered.

Daily Cites 'Validity' of PRC Student Demands
SK1106005889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 Jun 89 p 8

[“Editorial: “Aftermath of Beijing Bloodshed”]

[Text] The cataclysmic chaos that swept China, triggered by the bloody crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators a week ago in Beijing, seems to be returning to a veneer calm. Dramatizing the return, Chinese senior leader Deng Xiaoping appeared in public Friday for the first time in three weeks following numerous rumors about his fate.

Deng praised the suppression of the pro-democracy movement in an apparent show of solidarity with conservative leaders believed behind the brutal military action. Absent from the gathering in which Deng met with Chinese senior military leaders was Zhao Ziyang, who was reportedly stripped of his post as party secretary general for his opposition to the ruthless crackdown which resulted in the deaths of thousands. Zhao's absence shows that the hardliners are in control of the situation. Many students have reportedly gone underground to form a nationwide network to continue their democracy movement.

Already, China's turmoil appears to be entering a new stage of political crackdown. Western capitals as well as some East European ones have condemned Beijing's brutality. Bans of arms sales and other economic restraints, though remaining short of imposing full economic sanctions, have accompanied their denunciations.

It is, indeed, paradoxical for Deng, who ventured capitalist-style reforms a decade ago, to see himself made the butt of demonstrators' outrage. The failure to match economic reforms with political change is widely believed to blame. Widely cited as the immediate causes

of such outrage were bureaucratic corruption associated with growing laxity and nepotistic privileges allegedly enjoyed by children of the influentials.

It is a pity to see that Deng has failed to prepare for such discrepancies which stand in the way of materializing his ideals for reform, however good they may be. Only months ago, few would have anticipated the degree to which yearning for democracy rose as it has of late. One characteristic of the recent uprising might be spontaneity. Unless causes of grievances are solved, one can say, things could remain potentially volatile. The Beijing leadership needs to recognize the validity of the demands of the pro-democracy movement. It would be a due and realistic option for Deng to put into action what he might have conceived as serving the good of the huge Chinese population in launching the reforms of the last decade, braving the possible risk involved.

The human losses the bloody military intervention brought about are too great to be easily justified in the eyes of those living in genuine democracies. What they demanded at the cost of their lives should never be made futile. Listening in earnest to valid voices should not be taken for losing face, thus losing authority. Genuine authority lies in heeding and, therefore, taking care of the people's interests and desire.

Of course, China has its own time-honored political culture with its own unique philosophical perception and value. Yet, it needs to be reminded that even the dogmatic Communist ideology, which used to outweigh all other arguments, is lending itself to the surge of changes as shown in the Soviet Union and other East bloc countries.

Many countries, despite their deploring of the Beijing violence, seem hesitant to push China as they are fearful of the risk of isolating Beijing, given the impact China has on the world community. Few want to seek Chinese developments lead to a shakeup of regional stability. China, on its part, needs to desist from what might lead others, even if reluctantly, to isolate it. Recognizing, and thus taking care of, the validity of pro-democracy movement's demands, through whatever approaches are compatible with China's existing reality, are the challenges Beijing must overcome.

Export Competition With PRC Products Reported
SK1006023589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP)—South Korean products have been in sharp competition with Chinese goods in export markets and that competition will deepen in the future, the Korea Foreign Trade Association said Saturday.

Of 480 buying offices in Korea surveyed before chaos overtook China, 70.9 percent replied that Korean and Chinese goods are competing in the same markets, compared with 64.4 percent in last year's survey.

The rates were 55.4 percent in 1986 and 58.3 percent in 1987.

Price was named by 79.3 percent as the most important factor in competition, 17.8 percent said quality, 2.3 percent cited design and packaging and 0.5 percent listed aftersales service.

But 62.7 percent said they are considering shifting their purchasing away from Korea due to the increase in unit prices, compared with 54.2 percent last year and 38.7 percent in 1987.

Among companies looking for new import sources, 42.5 percent said they may change within one or two years.

China was the choice for 29.7 percent of the companies, down from 38.2 percent last year, and 34.5 percent favored members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which is becoming a profitable production base due to active induction of investment.

Some 69.3 percent said they were deterred from buying Korean goods by price hikes, which have resulted from the won's appreciation against the U.S. dollar, and 8.5 percent cited non-delivery and the loss of credibility of Korean products caused by labor disputes.

Only 18.9 percent said Korean goods are of superior quality to those of other countries, down from 31 percent in 1987, while 37.9 percent said similar, down from 55 percent, and 43.2 percent said inferior, a shocking rise from 14 percent.

Trade With Communist Bloc Said up 80.1 Percent
SK0306014889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 89 p 6

[Text] Korea's trade with Communist countries in 1988 was tallied at \$3.65 billion, up 80.1 percent from 1987, government sources said yesterday.

The trade figure last year comprises \$1,996 million in exports, up 103.3 percent, and \$1,654 million in imports, up 58.3 percent.

Trade with those countries during the first quarter of this year rose 46.3 percent from a year earlier to \$632 million, they said.

Trade with Communist countries, including China and the Soviet Union, increased 26.0 percent in 1987 and 11.9 percent in 1986.

China was responsible for 87.6 percent of Korea's trade with Communist countries last year, with the \$3,196 million breaking down into \$1,809 million in Seoul's exports and \$1,387 million in imports.

Korea's trade with Beijing in 1988 showed a whopping 90.4 percent increase over the previous year.

The increase rates of trade with China stood at 15.1 percent in 1986 and 25.7 percent in 1987. The comparable figure for the first quarter of this year was 43.0 percent.

Electronic appliances topped the list of Korea's exports to China last year, with \$565 million, followed by textiles (\$193 million).

Korea's imports from China last year included \$374 million worth of textiles, \$252 million worth of farm and fishery products and \$124 million worth of minerals.

SFRY Official Cited on Diplomatic Relations

SK1006014789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Belgrade (AFP)—Yugoslavia will establish diplomatic relations with South Korea, Deputy Foreign Minister Milivoje Maksic said Thursday (June 8), adding that it would "probably" do so in September after the nonaligned nations' summit here.

The official TANJUG News Agency quoted him as telling the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee that Yugoslavia had been encouraging trade exchanges with South Korea "for a certain time" and that he expected them to increase from \$33 million last year to \$100 million "soon."

The value of trade between the two countries in the first four months of this year has been estimated at \$17.1 million.

As recently as April, a Yugoslav government spokesman denied that the authorities had plans to establish ties with Seoul.

TANJUG said that the parliamentary committee unreservedly approved the proposal, although some of its members asked why it was necessary to wait until the nonaligned summit.

Economic Ties With Iran Expected To Expand

SK0606035289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT
6 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (YONHAP)—Iran is expected to gradually expand economic ties with South Korea and Western countries following the death of Ayatollah Khomeini Saturday [3 June], an official at the Trade and Industry Ministry predicted Monday.

"On a short-term basis, quick changes in their trade policies are unlikely. We don't expect a shift from government-to private-centered trade," the official said.

He noted that Khomeini, who ruled Iran for ten years, called for wider liberalization of private trade in December last year.

On a long-term basis, Iran is apt to seek economic cooperation with the West to introduce capital and technology needed for postwar rehabilitation projects.

But Korea had better not expect a fast jump in exports and other economic exchanges to Iran, considering the instability of oil prices and Tehran's tight import policy, he said.

Daily necessities and capital goods are likely to become Korea's strong Iran-bound export items, he said.

Korea's annual exports to Iran ranged from 400 million U.S. dollars to 600 million dollars in the early 1980s, but dropped to half that level in recent years. Also halved to the 500 million dollar-level were the imports from the Middle East country.

No Denies Reports on Cabinet, Party Reshuffle

SK1406071589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0624 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u declared Wednesday that, recent news reports to the contrary, he will retain his cabinet and ruling party lineups until the end of June.

"Now is not the time for me to change the government and ruling party lineups, and I have never considered a reshuffle," No said, according to presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong.

"The president's remarks may indicate that there will be no revamp in the near future, possibly until the end of June," Yi said.

An informed source said No will replace key government and ruling party members in September.

No's intention is to calm rumors and news reports on the reshuffle, which may affect four or five ministers, including Pak Se-chik, director of the Agency for National Security planning, and key secretaries to the president, he said.

But top opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, who heads the Party for Peace and Democracy, called for a full-scale cabinet reshuffle.

"All cabinet ministers, including the prime minister, should take responsibility for recent maladministration. No is also responsible for the misrule, but since it is impossible for him to resign, only the whole cabinet should take responsibility," he said.

Burma

FRG Envoy Meets Elections Commission Officials *BK0706011689 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese* 1330 GMT 6 Jun 89

[Text] Dr Walther Frelherr Marschall von Bieberstein, ambassador of the FRG to the Union of Myanmar, visited the Office of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections at No 94, Natmauk Road, Bahan Township, Rangoon, and called on U Ba Htay, chairman of the Elections Commission, and members U Saw Kyar Doe, U San Maung, Saya Chai, and U Kyaw Nyunt. Also present on the occasion was U Aye Maung, secretary of the commission.

The ambassador said he had come to pay a courtesy call on the commission chairman and members.

Later, the commission chairman said since the work of the commission is to hold fair and free elections in Myanmar, we are doing utmost to complete the elections work in accordance with the timetable announced earlier.

The ambassador said that after studying the draft Elections Law and the Elections Law announced recently, he noticed some changes in principle as well as in some procedures. The ambassador said that he had studied the law in depth and with interest because he was a lawyer himself.

The commission chairman said that following the solicitation by the commission, suggestions were received from the public and political parties. Changes that were necessary were made in the Elections Law. For example, in constituencies that has a single candidate, that candidate will automatically be declared the winner. In constituencies with candidates receiving equal votes, another round of elections will be held to obtain the mandate of the people instead of drawing lots as stated earlier. Necessary changes were also made in accordance with suggestions received. People were given better democratic rights than some other nations that practice a multiparty democratic electoral system even while the Elections Law was being drafted.

Views were then exchanged on the legal aspects of the Elections Law.

Later, the ambassador said he was pleased to learn that the Elections Commission was succeeding in keeping up with the elections work in accordance with the announced timetable. The ambassador said he can be contacted at all times should any assistance is required from his country.

In conclusion the commission chairman said that he was very grateful for the assistance offered. The commission, he said, was firmly convinced that democratic multiparty general elections will be held successfully in accordance with the tasks assigned to it. With this conviction, we are striving in every direction to complete the electoral tasks

according to the announced timetable. Hence, it is the hope of the commission that every individual who wishes to see true democracy flourish in the country would enthusiastically assist in the work of the commission.

Minister Abel Receives CSSR Trade Delegation *BK1006125589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese* 1330 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Colonel Abel, minister for trade and planning and finance, received Mr Oto Malauda, head of the Asia Department of the Czechoslovak Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade, the accompanying delegation, and Mr Jaroslav Richter, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Union of Burma this morning at 0930 at the Ministry of Trade.

Matters relating to projects implemented according to the economic cooperation agreement with Czechoslovakia, bilateral economic cooperation, and trade were discussed.

Also present at the meeting were officials from the Czechoslovak Embassy, the Ministry of Finance and Planning, and the Ministry of Trade.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Announces 'Minor' Cabinet Reshuffling *BK1406105489 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English* 1025 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 14 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed Wednesday announced minor changes to his cabinet, naming one new minister and reshuffling the posts of six others.

The new minister, Lim Ah Lek, has the labour portfolio. He successfully retained for Mahathir's ruling National Front coalition the parliamentary seat of Bentong in a by-election caused by the death of former Health Minister Chan Siang Sun.

Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar and Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin are unaffected by the reshuffle.

A statement from the Prime Minister's Office said the changes were being made to fill some vacancies and to provide opportunities for several ministers, deputy ministers and parliamentary secretaries "to gain new experience".

Mahathir handed over one of his two additional portfolios, justice, to Sulaiman Daud who is former land and regional development minister. Sulaiman will now be minister in the Prime Minister's Department and justice minister. Mahathir retains his home affairs portfolio.

Sulaiman's land and regional development portfolio is taken over by Kasitah Gadam, former minister in the Prime Minister's Department.

Works Minister S. Samy Vellu and Energy, Telecommunications, and Posts Minister Leo Moggie exchange portfolios under the reshuffle.

Lee Kim Sai, who held the labour portfolio, becomes minister of housing and local government, taking over from Ng Cheng Kiat who has been named minister of health.

Mahathir also replaced a deputy minister and a parliamentary secretary, reshuffled the posts of six deputy ministers and named a new parliamentary secretary.

He promoted Parliamentary Secretary (Health) Ting Chew Peh to deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department to take over from Oo Gin Sun who resigned.

He dropped Parliamentary Secretary (Trade and Industry) M.G. Pandithan who has been expelled from his party, the Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), for indiscipline. Pandithan's post is now filled by K.S. Nijhar, also of the MIC.

In the reshuffle of deputy ministers, S. Subramaniam (Housing and Local Government) moves to the Agriculture Ministry, Wan Abu Bakar Wan Mohamed (Labour) to the Finance Ministry, Farid Ariffin (Finance) to the Health Ministry, K. Pathmanaban (Health) to the Labour Ministry, Alex Lee (Agriculture) to the Works Ministry, and Osu Sukam (Works) to the Housing and Local Government Ministry.

The new Parliamentary Secretary (Health) is Chua Jui Meng.

Bank Official Predicts 'Buoyant' Economy
*BK1306093389 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 13 Jun 89*

[Text] Bank Negara [Central Bank] expects a buoyant Malaysian economy this year, with a projected 8-percent growth in gross domestic product. Deputy governor of the Central Bank, Datuk Dr Lim See Yan, predicted an 8-percent growth for the second quarter, which would be sustained during the third quarter and accelerated somewhat during the fourth quarter.

Giving a talk on the Malaysian economy last night, he said the figures are more optimistic than forecast 3 months ago. Manufacturing and tourism are the main growth areas, but there are good news across the board.

Datuk Dr Lim said income fueled by consumption expenditure and private investments would continue to rise. Foreign debts have been trimmed to 42 billion ringgit, which is 13 percent of the export earnings.

Illegal Indonesian Immigrants Targeted
*BK1406104289 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] The Immigration Department will intensify its operations against illegal Indonesian immigrants, especially at several suspected landing spots. A department spokesman told reporters this in Kuala Lumpur today.

Commenting on a recent report from Jakarta on the possibility of an influx of Indonesian illegal immigrants to Malaysia, the spokesman said the effectiveness of the department's measures depended a great deal on public cooperation. The Jakarta report singled out Malaysia's improved economy and the abundance of job opportunities as a factor attracting the Indonesians. The spokesman said the department could not act alone in view of the vastness of the country's west coast. He also said as of March this year, 12,000 Indonesians, who entered the country illegally, had been repatriated. The spokesman advised Indonesians wishing to seek employment in Malaysia to go through a proper channel.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Meets Phnom Penh Teachers, Students
*BK1306011689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Jun 89*

[Text] On the morning of 10 June at the Olympic Stadium, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, met and had a cordial conversation with more than 2,000 teachers, students, and pupils in Phnom Penh.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Hun Sen referred the developments in our country since the feudal-royalist era to date, stressing particularly the barbarous crimes committed against the Cambodian people by the genocidal Pol Pot clique during its rule.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers also noted the all-around achievements scored by our Cambodian people during the past more than 10 years and stressed on his four meetings with Samdech Sihanouk aimed at reaching a political solution to the Cambodian problem and on the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos statement regarding the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers by the end of September.

Comrade Hun Sen also exhorted all students and pupils to study hard, seek more knowledge through self-education, train themselves well, and clearly grasp their role as youths at a time when all of us must assume responsibility for the tasks of defending the motherland and the national achievements.

Feature Sizes Up Development of Economy

*BK1206065189 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT
12 Jun 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 June (SPK)—In 1988, Cambodia produced more than 2.7 million tonnes of paddy against 565,000 tonnes in 1979.

At present, 41,500 hectares of rubber are exploited, or more than eightfold compared to the cultivation in 1980—the first year when the rubber plantation, which had been abandoned since 1970, was boosted. The production of crepe rubber reached more than 31,000 tonnes against 1,200 tonnes in 1980. Moreover, since 1985, the Rubber Plantations General Directorate has planted rubber saplings on 3,700 hectares of land.

As for forestry production, Cambodia produced a total of 280,000 cubic meters of timber in 1988.

In the industrial sector, 69 factories and enterprises have been restored and put into operation in Cambodia. This excludes the new electricity plants built with the assistance of the USSR in the cities of Phnom Penh and Kompong Som and in the provinces of Battambang, Kompong Cham, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey.

In the field of communication, transports, and posts, more than 8,200 bridges and 1,700 km of road were restored over the past 10 years.

113 'Misled' People Return to Siem Reap

*BK0906122889 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT
9 Jun 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 9—In May this year, 113 misled people deserted the enemy rank and reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh, bringing along 113 assorted guns and a good quantity of other war means.

The returnees include 55 ex-Moulinakans, 39 ex-Pol Potists and 19 ex-Sereikans. The biggest number of ralliers were recorded in Varin and Chikreng Districts with 25 and 22 such people respectively.

They have been assisted to rejoin their families.

Radio Reports Delay in Agricultural Production

*BK0806020689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 89*

[Text] The production work of our compatriot peasants at the beginning of this rainy season runs into complex problems causing considerable delay compared to the previous years.

By 27 May, only about more than 66,800 hectares of land had been tilled by tractors, that is about 71,000 hectares less than the same period last year, while only more than 7,800 hectares of rice had been sowed or transplanted.

Our compatriot peasants are currently pooling all their means to vigorously advance the production work to achieve the planned results.

VOK Defends Military Aid to Resistance

*BK1106135389 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Station commentary by Uk Sunnary: "Military Forces and the Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] Upon hearing that the United States desires to give military aid to the noncommunist Cambodian resistance armed forces—namely, the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front headed by His Excellency Son Sann—the aggressors and those who support the aggressive acts in Cambodia showed their strong reaction by accusing the United States and the noncommunist Cambodian factions of desiring to carry on a civil war in Cambodia following total Vietnamese withdrawal.

Is this accusation correct, and why does the Cambodian resistance movement need military aid now and in the future? Before answering this question, first of all it is necessary to thoroughly examine the attitude of Vietnam and that of the Vietnamese-installed regime, and to take a look at other conditions of the Cambodian problem.

It is undeniable that although Vietnam is facing a serious economic crisis, due to increasing pressure by the international community over Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Cambodia, there has not been any clear sign that Vietnam will really withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. Vietnamese troops might be hiding in jungles and mountainous areas, among the Vietnamese civilians settling in Cambodia, and within the ranks of the Heng Samrin army through direct or indirect introduction. If so, how can the Cambodian resistance forces lay down their weapons or stop seeking weapons in order to continue fulfilling our duties to liberate the Cambodian nation and people from the claws of the aggressors, just because we have heard such deceitful words from the enemies? This does not mean that we reject the Vietnamese announcement that all Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn by September 1989. But the important point is that we must fulfill our role as the Cambodians who are national liberation fighters through all means, until there is clear evidence that the Vietnamese aggressors no longer exist in our Cambodia.

Another point worth considering is that while the discussion on a peace settlement is going on, the Heng Samrin side is receiving immense numbers of weapons and is mobilizing a large number of Cambodian people to serve Vietnam's aggressive policy. At the same time, the Heng Samrin side has asserted that we must not receive aid from the United States or any other countries. This is a ploy to make us fight without weapons and with our arms tied, while they are arming themselves to the teeth. How clever they are!

Moreover, they have clamored that the noncommunist Cambodian fighters are too weak to resist the Khmer Rouge. However, they have forgotten to tell us what we should do to be as strong as the Khmer Rouge. Is this not just their ploy to maintain the presence of the Khmer Rouge as a means to coerce the Cambodian people, in order to enable the Vietnamese to further occupy Cambodia or to maintain Vietnamese influence over the regime installed in Phnom Penh?

We absolutely do not want war. We desire peace. But we will not accept the kind of peace that comes with the presence of the Vietnamese everywhere in our country. We will not accept peace that comes with the communist regime ruling Cambodia through the military forces, be it a communist regime in the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen style or the Pol Pot style. We want only an administration that is genuinely elected by the people.

The arms that we may receive either from the United States or any other source are meant just to enable us to bring about a kind of peace that the people want; that is, to oppose the Vietnamese aggressors and prevent the Khmer Rouge evils—both Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group's Khmer Rouge—from further haunting us in Cambodia.

Therefore, those who try to prevent the noncommunist Cambodian groups from having sufficient strength are undeniably traitors to the Cambodian people's interests.

Nguyen Co Thach Supposedly 'Lied' About Pullout
BK1206014689 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Station commentary: "Have the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors Withdrawn Their Troops from Cambodia?"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has lied to people many times that Vietnam has withdrawn its troops from Cambodia; he said only 50,000 Vietnamese troops remain, and these will all be withdrawn in September this year.

The international community knows very well the Hanoi Vietnamese's tricky and deceitful nature. Every time the Hanoi Vietnamese announce their troop pullout, Thai military sources and Western reporters, diplomats, and analysts who witnessed the real situation along the

Cambodian-Thai border report that the Hanoi Vietnamese troops launch large-scale attacks against Cambodia's national resistance forces in areas near the Cambodian-Thai border, such as on the Pailin battlefield. At times, Vietnamese aggressor troops even intruded into Thai territory, such as in Prachinburi, Chanthaburi, and Trat Provinces, and so on.

Nguyen Co Thach's statements are therefore shameless lies and in gross contempt of the world. Nguyen Co Thach's statements that Vietnam has withdrawn its troops are just deceitful maneuvers to dupe national and international opinion for Vietnam to stay on and occupy Cambodia forever.

As bandits and aggressors in Cambodia, the Hanoi Vietnamese must genuinely withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia under proper international control of the United Nations.

Warning Issued About Vietnamese Recruitment
BK1006033089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Cambodia ordered their puppets and lackeys in Phnom Penh to repeatedly appeal to our Cambodian people, male and female, everywhere, to write articles about the so-called Lenin doctrine for a competition. The Vietnamese said those who write good articles would be selected and sent to visit Moscow.

The Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea would like to warn our compatriots and people in the areas temporarily under the Vietnamese enemy's control not to be taken in by the deceitful trick of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their lackeys and puppets. Once our compatriots and people have sent in their articles—whether they are good or bad, profound or not—the Hanoi Vietnamese and their puppets will select all of them. Then, our compatriots will be invited to Phnom Penh and to visit Moscow. However, once our compatriots are assembled, the Hanoi Vietnamese and their puppets will put all of our compatriots on trucks and dispatch them to Cambodia's western border to serve as soldiers and K-5 workers to fight and die on the Vietnamese behalf.

As for our people's daughters, the Hanoi Vietnamese will rape them, force them to become prostitutes, and incorporate them into a female spy network, the so-called Five Good Women organization.

Therefore, compatriots and people, please do not be fooled by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' tricks. Please advise relatives not to be duped by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' maneuvers. This advice should be passed on to others to check and thwart this perfidious maneuver.

SRV's Abolition of Executions 'Deceitful Trick'
*BK1306073789 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 12 Jun 89*

[Station article: "The Law Prohibiting the Execution of Human Beings Put in Writing by Vietnam and Its Phnom Penh Puppets Remains the Hanoi Authorities' Law Allowing Them To Massacre the Cambodian People"]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors ordered their Phnom Penh puppets and lackeys to proclaim a law prohibiting the killing of human beings and so on and so forth.

What are the facts in this issue? What are the reasons for the Hanoi authorities intensifying the recruitment of Cambodian people and youths to fight and die in their place on the battlefield; forcibly rounding up Cambodian people to serve their war of aggression in the western part of Cambodia, causing dozens of them to die everyday due to mine explosions, hard labor, and malaria; killing the Cambodian people with conventional weapons; raping Cambodian women; jailing Cambodian people; and planting mines around villages, causing dozens and even hundreds of them to die everyday due to mine explosions? Is this not their policy to massacre the Cambodian people and their violation of the Cambodian people's human rights?

Thus, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors ordering their puppets and lackeys in Phnom Penh to proclaim a law abolishing the death penalty is just a deceitful trick aimed at relaxing the pressure and condemnation by the world community.

For more than 10 years, the Vietnamese aggressors have resorted to every means in carrying out their policy to massacre the Cambodian people. Their current occupation of Cambodia is aimed at further massacring the Cambodian people in accordance with their policy to annex Cambodia.

While putting such a deceitful law in writing, in their actual deeds, the Vietnamese aggressors are massacring the Cambodian people in an attempt to exterminate the Cambodian race.

VODK Says 329 Cambodian Soldiers Desert
*BK1006033689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[Text] On 2 June, 329 compatriot Cambodian soldiers forced to fight and die on behalf of the Vietnamese on the Pailin battlefield in Battambang Province deserted the Vietnamese and the battlefield for home.

This is a patriotic act by all of the 329 compatriot Cambodian soldiers on the Pailin battlefield that concretely and vigorously contributes to fighting the Vietnamese enemy. Compatriot Cambodian soldiers on battlefields throughout the country, please follow the example of the above 329 compatriot Cambodian soldiers by revolting and deserting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for home quickly. Deserting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors is a patriotic act contributing to fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to liberate our Cambodian nation and motherland. It is also an act sparing our compatriots from death.

Indonesia

Minister on Normalization of Ties With China
*BK1306141689 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES
in English 9 Jun 89 pp 1, 3*

[Excerpt] Coordinating Minister for Political Affairs and Security Admiral (retired) Sudomo stressed that the turmoil in the PRC showed that a power struggle was going on and that the important point of regeneration had failed and an octogenarian was still on the saddle. He quoted a Chinese adage by Confucius which mentioned that "if the son cannot do better than the father, then both are in the wrong." He also said that there was need for democracy because communism as a system has failed.

Sudomo made this remark replying to a question in the Amcham [American Chamber of Commerce] luncheon at the Hilton Hotel here Thursday [8 June]. He added that the events in China will not affect stability in Indonesia, saying: "The country has a sound political base and the process of regeneration goes on peacefully according to the provisions of Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945."

Replying to a question whether the events in Beijing would affect the normalization of relations between Indonesia and China, he said the process would move as ever. There would not be any change and talks have been going on between representatives of both countries at the United Nations organization in New York. [passage omitted]

Official on 'Positive Impact' of PRC Crisis
*BK1406091789 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0835 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Excerpt] Jakarta, June 14 (OANA-ANTARA)—The deputy chairman of the Capital Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), Rasyidi, is of the view that the recent crisis in the People's Republic of China (PRC) has a positive impact on the development of foreign capital investment (PMA) in Indonesia.

"As a consequence of the recent political development in the PRC, many Japanese, U.S., and South Korean entrepreneurs have cancelled their investments in that country and transferred them to other countries, including Indonesia", Rasyidi said in an interview with ANTARA here on Wednesday [14 June].

Rasyidi went on to say that during his visit to Japan in early June this year, he received confirmation from Japanese entrepreneurs that they will reactivate their investments in Indonesia.

In view of the uncertain political development in the PRC lately, many Japanese investors cancelled their investments in the PRC and moved them to ASEAN countries, particularly Indonesia, he said.

Some time ago many Japanese, Taiwanese, and South Korean investors were attracted to invest in Thailand, but now they are shifting to Indonesia, because of Thailand's current shortage in infrastructures.

To facilitate foreign capital investment, the Indonesian Government has issued a "negative list" (a list of economic sectors closed for investments), enabling PMA ventures to invest in sectors not mentioned in the list. [passage omitted]

Navy Intercepts Two Vietnamese Fishing Vessels
BK0906095889 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0912 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Jakarta, June 9 (OANA-ANTARA)—An Indonesian naval patrol boat last Friday apprehended two Vietnamese fishing vessels north of the Natuna Islands.

The two fishing boats with dried sharks on board in the beginning tried to get away, but were finally intercepted and caught by the faster "Kri Martadinata," which was under the command of Lt. Col. I. Made Renteh.

The naval personnel searching the two vessels, which have no official papers, also found two AK submachine guns, three M-16 assault rifles, two pistols, four grenade launchers and explosives.

The two boats, made of wood and fibre glass, were towed to Tanjungpinang for investigation.

Minister Says Rice Procurement To Surpass Target
BK1306132589 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Cooperatives Affairs Minister Bustanil Arifin, concurrently chairman of the National Logistics Bureau, says that this year's rice procurement for national stock is expected to surpass the target of 2 million metric tons, which will enable the country to export some of its rice stock.

Speaking to newsmen after meeting with Vice President Sudharmono in Jakarta today, Bustanil Arifin said the government has by now procured 2 million metric tons of rice, while paddy harvests are not finished yet. Therefore, the government expects to procure between 2.3 and 2.5 million metric tons of rice.

The minister said there are now only two countries in the world—namely, Indonesia and Vietnam—that have increased their rice production. [sentence as heard]

Laos

Gen Choummali Sai-gnason Returns From Trip

Visits USSR

BK1306120889 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT
13 Jun 89

[Text] Vientiane, June 12 (OANA-TASS)—"I am leaving the Soviet Union with the best of impressions from the meetings and conversations with Soviet military leaders, acquaintance with your country, the Soviet people and its armed forces," said Candidate Member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Secretary of the party Central Committee, Deputy Defence Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Lieutenant-General [as received] Choummali Sai-gnason. He stayed in the Soviet Union on a five-day working visit at the invitation of the USSR Defence Ministry, and left for home today.

During the visit to the USSR, the guest from Laos had a meeting with First Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR Army-General Konstantin Kochetov, visited the Moscow High All-Arms Command School named after the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet where he got acquainted with the training process and its training-material facilities.

The deputy defence minister of Laos visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath there. A wreath was also laid to the Unknown Soldier's Tomb at the Kremlin Wall.

In the course of the visit, Choummali Sai-gnason met with Lao students of Moscow higher educational establishments.

Tours East Europe

BK1406045189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] A delegation of the Lao People's Army [LPA] led by Major General [as heard] Choummali Sai-gnason, alternate Political Bureau member and secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defense, returned to Vientiane yesterday afternoon after ending friendship visits to fraternal socialist countries. Maj Gen Choummali Sai-gnason led our Lao military delegation to visit and learn lessons in

the GDR, the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Polish People's Republic, and the USSR, beginning 17 May.

During the visits, the delegation held consultations with army delegations of the fraternal socialist countries on the promotion and expansion of the relations and cooperation with a view to further strengthening the friendship relations and militant solidarity between the LPA and the armies of those countries.

The delegation was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Maj Gen Osakan Thammatheva, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the LPA General Political Department. Military attaches of the various fraternal socialist countries to our country were also on hand to welcome the delegation at the airport.

Party Delegation Returns From Havana
BK1406045389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, a delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by Comrade Oudom Khatthi-gna, alternate Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee and chief of the organizing committee of the party Central Committee, returned to Vientiane after attending a conference of secretariats of the communist and workers parties of various socialist countries, which was held in Havana, capital of the Republic of Cuba, from 6-7 June.

After the conference, our party delegation also met and exchanged lessons on organizational work with the organizing committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. It also visited some production establishments in Havana and other places in Cuba.

The delegation was welcomed upon its arrival at Wattai Airport by Comrade Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the party Central Committee and minister of information and propaganda; Comrade Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the party Central Committee, deputy chief of the foreign relations committee of the party Central Committee, and deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Jose Manuel Garcia Torres, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Laos, along with a number of cadres concerned.

Philippines

Aquino Orders Probe on Soviet Nuclear Issue
HK1306101989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino instructed Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus to confirm with Soviet Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze the report by former [as heard] Ambassador to the USSR Alejandro Melchor that long-range missiles are aimed at U.S. bases

here. Mrs Aquino said Manglapus will discuss this issue with his Soviet counterpart during his visit to the USSR next month. The president, in a news conference, said she has instructed Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos to investigate Melchor's allegation to ensure the country's security and to study whether the United States is violating the Military Bases Agreement. There is speculation that the United States has some missiles aimed at the USSR.

According to the president, the United States has not informed the government about the installation of nuclear missiles. The treaty clearly states that we should be informed about any intention to set up nuclear arms. But nothing has been endorsed.

[Begin Aquino recording] First of all, Secretary Manglapus will be visiting Moscow, that is this month, and I would like him to take up this matter with his counterpart—with Minister Shevardnadze. Also I will instruct Secretary Ramos to look into this so that, first of all we can be assured of our security and also to see to it that no violations have been committed with regard to the recently reviewed agreement between the United States and the Philippines. [end recording]

Ramos Orders Missiles Verification
HK1406101589 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] The military and government's capability to determine and confirm whether nuclear weapons are indeed stored at U.S. bases here is limited. This was admitted by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos in an interview by the Defense Press Corps at Camp Aguinaldo today.

At the same time, Ramos ordered Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa to discover the truth behind the revelation by Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Jose Ingles that there are nuclear missiles stored on the U.S. military bases in the country. However, Ramos did not give any details on how the military would conduct its investigation of the matter.

It will be recalled that based on Ingles' statement, several of the Soviet Union's nuclear missiles are directed at the Philippines because of the presence of the same weapons at the U.S. bases here.

Ramos said that the United States' procedures on storage and disposal of nuclear weapons are now ultra-modern and that underground silos are no longer necessary. This makes it difficult for the government to determine the presence of these weapons in the country. According to him, the United States' state of the art nuclear defense system has been modernized and its missiles can now be transported by and fired from ships at sea and planes in the air. He emphasized that although

the United States and the Philippines have an existing agreement against nuclear storage in the country, the United States could still go against it and keep it a secret.

[Begin recording in English] [Ramos] I have received the orders of President Aquino to verify this report here on the Philippine side. And I have already directed the chief of staff of the Armed Forces to effect a thorough verification of this report. The commanders of our Philippine bases of which these U.S. facilities are located are commanded by Philippine officers. Part of Clark, this is commanded by Major General Jose de Leon in a concurrent capacity. The same is true for Subic Naval Base, which is commanded by Rear Admiral Cunanan in a concurrent capacity. So, we will await the reports of the chief of staff. [passage with reporter's remarks indistinct]

[Ramos] I doubt it very much, although, I suppose this time they constructed a [words indistinct] of ground. But the use of underground silos is already outmoded because of the present state of the art of missile weaponry. All the weapon systems in the arsenal of the U.S. can either be ship transportable or air transportable. In fact, there is a well known delivery system that is launched on a submarine, and this has been in operation, this has been D-day units, for at least 2 decades already. The land-based silo-type missile system is being overtaken by newer developments of the...[changes thought] it is probably considered obsolete already. [end recording]

✓ **Minister Confirms Presence of Nuclear Weapons**
HK1306104389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Passages within slantlines in English]

[Text] Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Jose Ingles today confirmed the presence of nuclear weapons in the country. He told diplomatic reporters: /It's no secret we have nuclear weapons here in the Philippines. Both sides said they aim them at one another./ He added that there are 32 nuclear bombs, 115 nuclear arms and 80 warheads, totaling 227. Ingles also said that the Constitution prohibits the storage of nuclear weapons in the country but the government does not have the capacity to monitor. Here is Ingles at a press briefing:

[Begin recording in English] There's nothing new, you know, because we have known for a long time that Soviet missiles are aimed in this direction. For example, Secretary of State Shultz said in 1983 that the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific had stated that [words indistinct] missiles. He didn't say Philippines. [passage indistinct] nuclear force including 135 launchers, SS-20 nuclear missiles. This was Admiral William Crowe, if you remember. This was in 1986. [Passage indistinct] state that the Philippines is among eight countries where the United States will deploy nuclear bombs, 32 nuclear [words indistinct], 80 naval nuclear bombs, and 115 nuclear arms will be deployed here. [end recording]

✓ **Senator Wigberto Tanada on Soviet Missile Threat**
HK1406042989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0400 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] The continued retention of the American military bases in the country poses a threat to the nation's security and economy. This was the observation made by Senator Wigberto Tanada, head of the Senate Committee on Human Rights and originator of the antinuclear bill in the Senate. Jojo Ismael has the details:

[Begin recording] In reaction to President Aquino's directive to Secretary Manglapus and Secretary Ramos to investigate the reported aiming of Soviet ICBM's at Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Zambales, Senator Tanada said he has no need to probe this matter because a top Soviet official has admitted as much. Tanada said great thought must be given to the dismantling of the bases because they are a danger to the country. Here are Senator Tanada's remarks: [end recording]

[Begin Tanada recording] I have long been calling for us not to allow the continued stay here of the military bases after 16 September 1991, because our studies show that they are the main reason we are still not a truly sovereign and free nation. [end recording]

✓ **House To Investigate Reports on Nuclear Weapons**
HK1406094589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] The House of Representatives will investigate reports claiming that there are nuclear weapons hidden on Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr said the House technical staff would look into the report. At the same time, he said that the U.S. bases are like magnets, inviting foreign attacks. He also added that it would come as no surprise to find that nuclear missiles are hidden on the U.S. bases.

[Begin Mitra recording in English] It is not surprising [words indistinct] that these bases could be a target of foreign attacks. [words indistinct] [end recording]

Mitra, however, emphasized that the House would not carry out a formal investigation of the matter. Discussions on this issue resurfaced following reports that the USSR has its intercontinental ballistic missiles aimed at the U.S. bases here. This means that there will be a threat of nuclear holocaust for as long as the U.S. bases remain here.

✓ **Editorial Views Soviet Revelation on Missiles**
HK1406032389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 14 Jun 89 p 4

[“Editorial”: “Misgivings Confirmed”]

[Text] Filipinos have long suspected that their country would be on the Kremlin's hit list as soon as war breaks out between the two superpowers.

Those who support U.S. military presence in the country somehow find comfort in America's so-called nuclear umbrella, insisting that the Soviet Union would be so terrified of U.S. retaliation that it would not dare launch the first nuclear attack.

However, it's an altogether different matter when the Soviets themselves openly admit that, nuclear-armed ICBMs are indeed aimed at Clark air base and Subic Bay naval base. Unlike the U.S. policy of neither confirming nor denying the deployment of nuclear weapons on U.S. bases in the Philippines, the Kremlin has at least been more candid.

According to the REUTER news agency, a Kremlin official had admitted to Vice President Laurel during his Moscow visit last July that Soviet long-range missiles have the two major U.S. bases in the Philippines as primary targets. The REUTER cited as source Ambassador Alejandro Melchor's 1988 yearend report to the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA]. Melchor reported that the disclosure was made by Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuriy Vorontsov. Vorontsov reportedly went on to say that the Kremlin regards the Philippines as a friend, but the ICBMs remain poised just the same because the U.S. bases "just happen to be" here.

While the Kremlin's confirmation of a long-held suspicion should be enough cause for fright among Filipinos, what is just as disturbing is the obvious attempt to hide, or at least minimize, Vorontsov's admission from the Filipino public. As far as we can remember the REUTER dispatch and a report on the same matter in THE MANILA CHRONICLE a day earlier were the first instance that such a candid Soviet admission has ever been made public. Obviously, unofficial back channels were used to get this item in Melchor's report—which we presume to be at least six months' old—see the light of day. We do recall that Mr. Laurel, on his return from his Moscow trip nearly a year ago, saying something about "Russian" missiles aimed at the Philippines—but not in the clear and categorical terms in which Vorontsov was quoted by Melchor as saying. Mr. Laurel had either been unable to grasp the full significance of Vorontsov's words or sought to downplay the Kremlin's acknowledgement.

What Mr Laurel's and the DFA's subsequent actions following Vorontsov's confirmation show is that for all the apparent differences between the traditional opposition and the Aquino administration there are now strong indications that they are in fundamental agreement over the fate of the U.S. bases in the country when the Military Bases Agreement lapses in 1991. Most Filipino politicians, whether in power or not, would like to see Clark, Subic and other U.S. military facilities in the country stay.

Aquino Reportedly 'Sacks' Envoy to Soviet Union
HK1406084189 Hong Kong AFP in English 0837 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Manila, June 14 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino has sacked Philippine ambassador to Moscow

Alejandro Melchor and is giving him until the end of the month to return here, the Foreign Affairs Department said Wednesday.

"This termination of services is an exercise by the president of her prerogative to terminate the services of political ambassadors. You don't have to give a reason," Foreign Undersecretary Jose Ingles told reporters.

He said Wenceslao Quirolgico, the current charge d'affaires, will temporarily replace Mr. Melchor.

Mr. Melchor had served as executive secretary to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and director of the Asian Development Bank.

He was investigated by the Justice Department earlier this year for alleged insubordination and compromising national security by opening a restaurant in embassy premises without Home Office permission.

The result of the probe has not been made public.

Mr. Melchor has until June 30 to return to the Philippines, said Mr. Ingles, the acting head of the department in the absence of Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, currently on a tour that would take him to Moscow next month.

Mr. Melchor was the second ambassador to be fired in some three weeks by Mrs. Aquino. Isabelo Astroquillo, envoy to the United Arab Emirates, was sacked after he allegedly received a gift of a car from an official of that country.

Both were political appointees of Vice President Salvador Laurel before he resigned as foreign secretary in September 1987. He is now at odds with the president.

Clark, Subic Fuel Line Security Tightened
HK1306120989 Manila MANILA STANDARD in English 12 Jun 89 p 3

[By Romy Dizon]

[Text] Angeles City—Philippine and American military authorities have activated an elaborate security measure to protect a 100-kilometer underground pipeline of aviation fuel from the U.S. Naval Base at Subic, Olongapo City, to the U.S. Clark Air Base here.

The action was taken following intelligence reports that the pipeline would be sabotaged by the communist rebels as part of their effort to force the U.S. government from supporting the Aquino administration's anti-insurgency drive, a military source said.

While the source did not divulge full details of the measures, he said it includes helicopter patrol of the length of the pipeline and deployment of more ground troops with reinforcement capability.

The underground pipeline cuts through ricefields in Pampanga and Bataan. The Porac, Pampanga, portion of the pipeline is guarded 24 hours by elements of the Northern Luzon Command (NOLCOM) based at Camp Aquino in Tarlac.

The underground pipeline is considered vital to the operation and maintenance of Clark Air Base, where the manpower and planes of the Pacific Air force (PACAF), including the 13th U.S. Air Force, are concentrated.

PACAF forces are scattered from the Philippines to Korea, Japan and Hawaii. Their responsibilities chide support for the U.S. forces in the vast Asian-Pacific region that extend from West Coast of the U.S. mainland to as far as the Indian-Pakistan border.

✓ **Senator Pimentel Seeks Stronger Navy**

HK0906102389 Manila MANILA STANDARD in English
7 Jun 89 p 8

[By Fel Maragay]

[Text] The navy's capability must be beefed up in the face of the increasing violation of the country's territorial waters by foreign warships and fishing vessels.

Pimentel yesterday lamented that while the navies of neighboring Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia are continuously being modernized, the bulk of the Philippine naval vessels are "senile" ships of World War II vintage.

Without a strong navy, he warned the Philippines cannot enforce its jurisdictional claim to 551,400 square kilometers of fishing waters covered by the 200-mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ). The country has the right to exploit these areas under the United Nations convention on the law of the seas.

He expressed alarm over the increasing intrusions of spy ships from communist countries, foreign commercial fishing vessels and even pirates and smugglers due to the inability of the navy to guard its territorial water.

Quoting reports from naval sources, Pimentel revealed that from 1986 to 1988 alone, there have been a total of 520 foreign intrusions in the country's territorial waters and some 15 submarine sightings.

Pimentel said, in a privilege speech, that the navy needs some 98 ships like frigates and corvettes (FACs) equipped with missiles and long-range marine patrol aircraft to safeguard the territorial integrity of the EEZ. It also needs 44 smaller crafts to patrol the internal waters.

He said the government must spend at least \$1.25 billion to purchase these vessels and equipment between now and the year 2000. Since the enormous cost is beyond the country's financial capacity, he said, the ships may be acquired one or two at a time.

Pimentel said that for an honest-to-goodness modernization of the navy to be attained, the first step is for the government to abrogate the Mutual Defense Treaty (MDT) with the United States.

He blamed the MDT for the "backward" fighting capability of the navy. As a result of this bilateral pact, he said the country "has been turned into a veritable dumping ground for discarded or obsolete U.S. military equipment."

Under the MDT, the Philippines cannot even purchase military hardware from other countries without the consent of the U.S. he said.

Senate Minority Floorleader Juan Ponce Enrile, who interpellated Pimentel, said what the Americans wanted to give to the Philippines under the treaty are U.S. surplus weapons. The U.S. cannot even deliver about 500 M-16 armalite rifles which the armed forces of the Philippines has ordered, Enrile said.

Enrile said the Philippines must not only scrap the MDT but should also examine the whole range of its security relations with the U.S.

In the speech, Pimentel noted that the Philippines is the lowest spender for naval requirements among members of the Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN).

He said Thailand has the highest budgetary allotment for its navy with \$1,575 million, Indonesia is next with \$1,330 million followed by Singapore—\$1,300 million, Malaysia—\$858 million, Brunei—\$304 million and Philippines—\$123 million.

On the average, the country's naval vessels also suffer most from "block obsolescence," Pimentel said. Thus, the average age of Philippine Navy's [PN] ships is 44 years, Indonesia—21, Singapore—20, Thailand—16, Malaysia—12 and Brunei—10.

He also brought attention to the fact that while the corvettes of Thailand and the frigates of Malaysia and Indonesia are already armed with surface-to-surface or surface-to-air missiles, the PN is armed only with 76 mm. and 400 mm guns.

Pimentel said the PN vessels' anti-submarine and mine warfare capabilities have been lost while their transport, support and ship-to-shore capabilities are below par.

He said that "if truth must be told," even the air capability of the navy has been limited to short-range maritime patrol, limited transport and support to marine operations and search and rescue operations.

✓ **Navy Chief on Acquiring New Vessels**
HK1006085489 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
10 Jun 89 pp 1, 19

[By Wilma Yamzon]

[Text] The Philippine Navy will acquire three transport and landing ships and 35 patrol boats this year to enhance its "floating" assets and seaborne defense, Rear Admiral Carlito Y. Cunanan, Navy chief, said yesterday.

Speaking at the second anniversary celebration of Naval District II at Fort Santiago in Manila, Cunanan said "the Navy is achieving some modest progress" in its naval requirements.

Although he did not say how many ships the Navy now has, Cunanan disclosed that these have increased in the past months, enhancing its search and rescue operations and shoreline patrols.

The Navy chief said the funds to be used for acquiring the new ships and patrol craft will come partly from the Firearms Military Sales under the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty and partly from its own P2-billion budget.

Commander Rene Luspo, Navy spokesman, said however, that the Navy needs a supplementary budget to carry out its modernization program.

Yesterday, Naval District II under Commodore Antonio empedrad launched a "flat boat" and a "petoya boat" for anti-smuggling and patrol operations.

The flat boat is equipped with an M-60 rifle, while the petoya has a 30-caliber machine gun and an M-60 rifle. Both craft have a maximum speed of 20 knots.

Cunanan said the Navy has decommissioned at least 10 ships to free its funds from maintenance costs and keep the running ones in better operational shape.

"Our shore facilities are also being upgraded for improved services to the fleet and other component units," he said.

He said the Navy is now also emphasizing professionalization by raising the qualification standards for enlisted men.

It has intensified its recruitment program, tapping engineering graduates from various colleges in the country.

"It is not coincidental that Navy candidate soldiers have been getting top honors from the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Training Command at Tanay, Rizal. Indeed, it has come to a point where the top 10 posts for almost every batch of graduates from the training command is monopolized by Navy candidates," Cunanan said.

Reporting on sea-borne and land-based intelligence operations, Cunanan reported that Navy men seized 13 boats and P16.1 million worth of smuggled goods this year.

He commended Naval District II for help more than 3,000 civilian and military passengers in its transports missions, especially during disasters.

Commodore Empedrad helped Cunanan in giving awards to outstanding Navy men.

Those who received triple Military Merit Medal awards were Capt. Warlito Chee, Capt. Nap Baylon, and Commander Godofredo Lucero.

Lt. Rolly Tupas, Celerino Brotonil, and Midshipman Rolando Capa received Military Commendation Medals.

Midshipwoman Ressurrecion Antenor received a plaque of merit, while the DF 334 was adjudged the Naval District II craft of the year.

Laurel, Ramos, De Villa, Imelda Issue Messages
HK1306044589 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 13 Jun 89

[slantlines denote passage in Tagalog]

[Text] Independence day rites were held in different parts of the country. In Kawit, Cavite, Vice President Salvador Laurel led activities at the Emilio Aguinaldo shrine. Laurel raised the Philippine flag from the balcony of the Aguinaldo Mansion where the general proclaimed Philippine independence on June 12, 1898.

In a speech, Laurel decried that even as the country marks freedom day, the problem of poverty remains unaddressed by the Aquino administration. He blamed the lack of direction in government as the cause for the rising prices of commodities. Laurel also charged that corruption in the government bureaucracy has reached as high as 20 percent of its total budget:

[Begin Laurel recording] /Our earnings are not growing higher. Instead, it appears that 20 percent of our budget is lost through corruption./ Twenty percent of our national budget, according to the studies in UP [University of the Philippines], is being lost through graft and corruption. /That is the situation here. Why is it that we cannot find the solution to this serious problem?/ [end recording]

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief of staff General Renato de Villa have called on all armed forces personnel to defend democracy at all cost and to stand pat against the enemies of the state. The two top military officials gave their messages for the celebration of the country's independence day on two separate occasions.

Ramos led a wreath-laying ceremony at the Libingan ng mga Bayani [Heroes cemetery] in Fort Bonifacio yesterday morning. According to Ramos, this offering is but a small token of gratitude to the fallen soldiers who gave up their lives for the independence of our country. A greater manifestation of our gratitude, according to Ramos, is the continuance of the fight to defend democracy.

Meanwhile, Armed Forces chief Gen Renato de Villa aired his message from his office in Camp Aguinaldo. De Villa called on every member of the Armed Forces to reflect on the significance of independence day. In the midst of the threats to democracy, De Villa said the AFP's role is to protect the people as this becomes more vital these days.

In related development, Marcos loyalists commemorated independence day by holding a rally in front of Camp Crame along EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] yesterday afternoon. As in the past, the loyalists reiterated a call for the Aquino government to let the former strongman return to the country. In the rally, the loyalists also gave out hundred of copies of the former First Lady's message for the commemoration of independence day.

In her message, Imelda described Marcos and herself as the legendary Malakas [the strong one] and Maganda [the beautiful one] who, according to the former first lady, are God's legacy to the Filipino people:

[Begin Imelda Marcos recording] The Lord bless the Filipino people with a beautiful country, the Philippines, and a beautiful legacy of Malakas and Maganda, with godliness in every Filipino. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Petition for Marcos' Return Circulates in House
HK1306135389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Congressman Escudero III confirmed that there is a petition circulating in the House of Representatives for the return of Mr Marcos while he is still alive. He admitted that there are already 103 congressmen who have signed the petition. Escudero also seconded Arturo Tolentino's promise.

[Begin recording in English, in progress] ...here by Speaker Yniguez, Attorney Rafael Recto, Senator Tolentino, and myself, reiterated our commitment that we will never exploit politically the return of President Marcos. All that we want to happen is for his return to trigger the initial but biggest step towards national reconciliation... [end recording] (

Airlines Warned Against Transporting Marcos
HK1306131789 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 13 Jun 89

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Transportation Secretary Reinerio Reyes has issued an official warning to all airlines against transporting former President Marcos back to the country, dead or alive.

This was revealed by Sorsogon Congressman Salvador Escudero during a hearing of the Senate Defense Committee about the return of the former president.

Secretary Reyes' memorandum stated that in case of violation the aircraft will be impounded or sent back from whence it came.

However, Escudero claimed that this move is overkill on the government's part.

Beijing Embassy Can Grant Asylum to Chinese
HK1406021989 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] The Philippine ambassador to China has the authority to grant asylum on humanitarian grounds, despite a warning from the martial law authorities. But Acting Foreign Secretary Jose Ingles told reporters the Philippine Government would not give asylum to common criminals.

Leading Chinese dissident Fang Lizhi and his wife have been given refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, despite the issuance of arrest warrants by the Chinese authorities. The affair has sparked a diplomatic row. Ingles said that in the event of a person being pursued by the Chinese authorities, it's the ambassador's discretion in that case [as heard]. But there has been no report of that yet.

Manila To Woo Hong Kong, Taiwan Investors
HK1406022789 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] The Philippines will intensify efforts to attract investments from Taiwan and Hong Kong businessmen worried by the turmoil in China. The Trade and Industry Department said Manila will step up the activities of one-stop investment action centers in Taiwan and Hong Kong, and dispatch a mission to the British colony to sound out possible industrial relocation to the Philippines.

Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion said the recent turmoil in China has heightened business uncertainties, especially among Hong Kong nationals who are now eyeing new investment sites, mainly for their export industries. Trade Department spokesmen say that Manila has long been trying to attract investments from Hong Kong and Taiwan, and is intensifying its efforts in anticipation of increased competition from Thailand and Malaysia in attracting foreign investors scared away from China. Concepcion said last week that he anticipated increased investment in the Philippines, following the bloody crackdown on pro-democracy protesters in Beijing.

✓ **Editorial Criticizes KMU's Stand on China**
HK1406032189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 14 Jun 89 p 4

["Editorial": "KMU's Stand on China is Misguided"]

[Text] A week and two days after the massacre of civilians in Beijing by the People's Liberation Army (PLA), acting on orders of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), the militant labor center, Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement], issued a statement expressing in no uncertain terms, its "full support of the Chinese people under the able leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in their struggle to a build a progressive socialist society."

From the tone of the statement, the KMU seems to have found a scapegoat for the murder by the CCP-PLA of its own unarmed citizens on the streets of Beijing. The KMU made reference to "imperialist forces" of the United States and other "reactionaries" (presumably the British government) who, according to the current thinking among Leftists, have the most to gain in the current disorder in the mainland. These forces said the KMU, have consistently tried to "sabotage and derail the correct path chosen by the Chinese people" towards socialism.

This is the same line that is emerging from the official Chinese news media which also maintains that only 300 persons, mostly soldiers, not the 4,000 mostly unarmed civilians reported by the Red Cross, were killed on the streets of Beijing the other weekend. Following the official Chinese government logic, now echoed by the KMU, "US imperialists and other reactionary forces" are "grabbing this opportunity to interfere in the internal affairs of China."

But what is really bothering the Left-leaning KMU is that the entire world seems to be "throw(ing) cheap shots at the socialist system that was so painstakingly built by the Chinese people" over the past 40 years. For indeed, most of the world's commentary has read the Beijing carnage as a failure of socialism and the beginning of the end of Marx's, Lenin's and Mao's impossible dream.

We do not ascribe to the thinking that the rebellion of the Chinese students and workers signals the end of communism in the world. But we do recognize that the Leninist authoritarian state has failed the Chinese people.

The misguided critiques by observers of Chinese affairs should not make otherwise intelligent persons like KMU chairman Crispin Beltran fall into fallacious reasoning. Why, for example, should KMU blame the bad news from China on "aggressive media type by the Western press, including reactionary media people here in the Philippines" who maliciously paint a "biased picture of what is really happening in China and by implying intrigues."

And by the way, what is really going on in China? Do Beltran and the KMU have better sources of news?

We do not know what makes Beltran and the KMU so sure about their "facts." But perhaps they have sources more direct (but somehow more secretive) than those the predominantly Western media have been able to tap.

It is the KMU's choice to be myopic in its evaluation of what is happening in China and focus on the fate of the Chinese Communist Party instead of the interests of those who bravely stood up to it to demand more political freedom and more equality under the aegis of socialism. Its statement implies that it believes even if the Party erred as it did in killing its own idealistic socialist youth, it must be defended—right or wrong.

This knee-jerk response by the KMU to the perceived threat of the "imperialists" on the future of socialism is really unfortunate. What would it have lost to admonish the Chinese Communist Party for the bloodshed which is condemnable under any circumstance?

This mindset should bother the KMU's members and their colleagues in the labor front. They should examine the KMU's motives and find out what it is the group exists for—the organization or its individual members? What, in the final analysis, is really more important to Mr Beltran?

Ideology aside, it would have been a perfectly understandable human reaction to express anger at the forces who ordered the PLA to pull the trigger on their fellow Chinese. Or, if it is not politically acceptable for the KMU to make such a statement, the most humane course of action would have been to keep their peace.

✓ **PRC Unrest Said Not Affecting Rebel Movement**
HK1306144789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Spokesman for the New People's Army [NPA] Melito Glor Command, Gregorio Rosal alias Comrade Roger, said that the unrest in Beijing, China had no affect on their revolutionary movement. He said that although the issue is being used by the military against the NPA it does not have any bearing on the movement because it is China's internal problem:

[Begin recording] The military is claiming that what has happened in China has allegedly weakened the national democratic movement in this country. The unrest is China's own internal problem and will not affect the future of the Filipino revolution. The progress of the revolutionary movement here is based on our own ideologies, on the interest of the people, and on competent leadership. It will not be threatened or suppressed by a puppet president, an arrogant military, or intrigues, and most especially not by any foreign event no matter how grave it is. [end recording]

Meanwhile, a Philippine Constabulary [PC] official has branded as lies Gregorio Rosal's accusation that the corpses dug out of the mass graves discovered in Quezon were planted by the military and was part of its propaganda. This was the reaction by Colonel Reynaldo Wycoco of the Quezon PC-Integrated National Police on reports published in a newspaper today.

Earlier, Comrade Roger claimed that the corpses found in the so-called killing fields were allegedly stolen from public cemeteries in Laguna and dumped in these mass graves by the military.

In this connection, Col Wycoco said that Roger's reaction to the discovery of the mass graves showed how desperate the rebels were, especially those operating in Quezon Province. He added that the NPA is in deep trouble because many of its members are leaving the movement following the discovery of their colleagues' graves. Wycoco also said that about 50 NPA regulars, including Roger's security officers, have surrendered to military authorities in the past few weeks.

✓ **Quezon Insurgents Said in 'Disarray'**

HK1206043389 Manila *MANILA BULLETIN* in English
12 Jun 89 pp 1, 17

[By Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Camp Nakar, Lucena City—The Melito Glor and the Mt. Banahaw commands of the rebel New People's Army (NPA) in Quezon are now demoralized and in complete disarray, Brig. Gen. Alejandro A. Galido, Southern Luzon Command (Solcom) chief, said yesterday.

Assessing the government's anti-insurgency operations in his area, Galido said that the discovery of mass graves of NPA purge victims in Quezon and Laguna has led to disenchantment in the rebel movement, and surrender or capture of several key communist leaders.

Galido was guest at the floral offering rites at the monument of World War II hero Col. Guillermo Nakar on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of this camp Saturday. Lawyer Guillermo Nakar Jr. was the guest speaker at the ceremonies.

Brigadier General Galido said the combined forces of the Southern Luzon Command and the PC-INP [Philippine constabulary—integrated national police] Recom [Regional Command] 4 under Brig. Gen. Evaristo Carino, the Task Force Hunter led by Col. Miguel Fontanilla, and the Quezon PC headed by provincial commander Col. Reynaldo Wycoco confirm that the rebels have diverted their operations elsewhere. Galido did not divulge where the NPAs are now operating.

Colonel Fontanilla, deputy chief of the PC-INP Recom 4 and Task Force Hunter commander said the retrieval of remains of persons executed by the NPA in their former strongholds in Laguna and Quezon is still going on.

Fontanilla added he is expecting more bodies to be retrieved in Mauban, Quezon.

Carino informed Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos when he visited here June 9 that the parents of Bievenido Luverio alias Ka [Comrade] Romy Sandoval have requested for the remains of their son.

He, however, temporarily withheld the release of Luverio's remains because the district commander of the PC Criminal Investigation Service (CIS), Lt. Col. Nestorio Gualberto, is still investigating the background of Luverio.

Luverio or Ka Romy was identified by personnel of the PC-INP crime laboratory through his dentures and eyeglasses.

Meanwhile, the family of Lucena Galang alias Ka Sandra and the mother of Manolito Acuzar of barangay Segaras, Magdalena, Laguna have also requested the military authorities for the bodies of the two rebels.

Colonel Fontanilla said he has ordered Laguna PC-INP provincial commander Lt. Col. Edgar Aglipay to adopt security measures to safeguard the 30 corpses retrieved in Kalayaan, Laguna. The order was made following reports that the rebels will try to seize the bodies to prevent the families of the victims from identifying them. The bodies are still at barangay Pulot, Kalayaan, Laguna because Air Force helicopters could not land in the mountainous area.

Fontanilla also said that the House committee on human rights led by Rep. Jesus Dureza (LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Davao City) has asked the military to postpone the transfer of the corpses from Kalayaan to this camp because the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates has requested for a forensic expert to verify the identities of the victims.

Colonel Wycoco said 12 corpses from Mauban have been taken here. Two of the bodies have been identified as those belonging to Luverio alias Ka Romy Sandoval and Galang, alias Ka Sandra.

Columnist Calls for Economic Independence

HK1306120789 Manila *MANILA STANDARD* in English
12 Jun 89 p 9

[From "Straight From the Shoulder" column by Luis D. Beltran: "Independent? Who's Kidding Who?"]

[Text] The celebration of June 12 today as Independence Day is marred by the fact that the entire Philippine economy is held in thrall by the IMF-World Bank, whose prescriptions are being followed in education (de-regulation of private education); in trade and industry (import liberalization and de-regulation); in banking and finance

("floating" devaluation)—which has led to higher taxes, higher prices for food, clothing and shelter and the use of close to 50 percent of the national budget to pay for the foreign debt.

Without economic independence, political independence is meaningless for the vast majority of Filipinos.

As far as political independence is concerned, the Aquino administration has followed and adopted the Marcos line—"free and unhampered use of the U.S. military bases" by the Americans. Even the U.S. line on the Beijing upheaval was quickly adopted by the Aquino administration—risking Philippine-Chinese relations which is more vital to a smaller country like the Philippines than to the U.S. playing "Big Power politics."

Independent? Who's kidding who?

Reported Rift Among Opposition in Congress Denied
HK1006092389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] The 19 members of the coalesced minority in the lower house have resigned their posts to give way to a reorganization. They agreed to withdraw from all posts starting from the minority leadership to memberships in various committees and commissions.

Sorsogon Representative Salvador Escudero III said in an interview:

[Begin recording] I wish to clarify that the Nacionalista Party and the New Society Movement are not feuding. In a meeting the other night, we agreed to convene a week before opening of the third session of Congress on 24 July. We all decided to consider ourselves resigned from our respective positions, starting from the highest post in the minority leadership up to membership in all committees, councils and commissions. In this way, we hope to streamline our organization when the third congressional session reopens. [end recording]

In the same interview, Escudero strongly denied reports of feuds between the New Society Movement and the Nacionalista Party which form a minority in the lower house. He stressed that the reorganization is intended to produce a more effective opposition agenda in the third regular session of Congress which opens on 24 July.

Thailand

U.S. Union's 'Forced Labor' Charges Rejected
BK1406005589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Jun 89 p 4

[Text] An American union allegation of the forced labour of women and children in Thailand is not true, Deputy Interior Minister Watthana Atsawahem said yesterday.

The allegation was made by the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisation (AFL-CIO) which has asked the US Trade Representative to revoke Thailand's privileges under the Generalised System of Preferences, reasoning that Thailand has seriously and continuously abused children for labour and violated the rights of women.

We have checked the situation back to 1985 and we have figures that show a constant decline in the use of children and women in factories because of the improvement in the Thai economy.

"If anyone can produce evidence of the forced use of children and women for labour, I myself will lead a crackdown against the place," said Mr Watthana, who is in charge of labour affairs.

Mr Watthana said the facts on the labour situation in Thailand, including use of child and female labourers, will be presented to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) annual meeting in Geneva early next week.

However, the minister admitted that he believed that child labour is still used in many countries, including Thailand.

He said a similar petition was filed against Thailand last year by the AFL-CIO, but it was turned down after a written explanation was provided by Thai officials.

Mr Watthana was scheduled to leave for Geneva on Sunday to attend the ILO annual meeting and deliver a speech.

But, an Interior Ministry source said, the minister may not be able to go and would ask Thailand's ambassador there to read his speech instead.

Thai Airline Seeks More Flights to U.S.
BK1206023089 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Jun 89 pp 13, 20

[By Phatchari Luang-uthai]

[Text] Senior Thai officials will start talks with their American counterparts in Washington DC today in a bid to convince the US government to agree to allow Thai Airways International [THAI] to increase flight frequencies to the US via Tokyo and Seattle.

Both sides have held several rounds of unsuccessful talks on the new bilateral aviation agreement which could be 'torn up' if the meeting failed to produce results.

The Thai side is upset at the American insistence to block THAI from operating more flights to the US via Tokyo and Seattle especially in view of the current agreement which clearly gives greater advantage to American airlines to fly to Bangkok.

Leading the Thai delegation to Washington DC, based on the Cabinet's directive, is Permanent Secretary for Transport and Communications Mahidon Chanthrangkun. The members include Civil Aviation Department Deputy Director General Rungrot Siprasoertsuk and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and THAI.

This meeting is the sixth in the series which have seen no breakthrough in the talks. Both sides have been unyielding about their positions.

The US has imposed a limit on THAI to operate only a maximum four weekly flights to Seattle through Tokyo. The Americans have insisted that the increase in the number of flights to the US must be transited through other points such as Taiwan.

Tokyo has established itself as the gateway from the Far East to America facilitate the greatest number of potential passengers. THAI wants to increase more flights to Tokyo to serve the growing demand.

The current Thai-US bilateral aviation agreement is considered by the Thai side outdated since it clearly gives greater advantage to American airlines to capture greater market share on transit points compared to Japanese and Thai airliners, a THAI source said.

Based on the 1987 statistics on the route from Bangkok to Tokyo route, Northwest Airlines of the US, which has started to operate this route in the second quarter in that year, managed to increase the number of passengers it transported from 2,000 or 6 percent of the total market to 8,000 in each of the third and fourth quarters with market share of 13 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

THAI, on the other hand, carried 19,000 passengers or 46 percent of the total market in the second quarter of 1987 rising to 24,000 passengers in the third quarter with a market share of 39 percent and dropping to 21,000 with a further drop in the market share to 37 percent in the fourth quarter.

Japan Airlines carried 13,000 passengers on this route in the second quarter of 1987 with a market share of 31 percent, 20,000 passengers in the third quarter with a market share 33 percent and another 20,000 passengers with a market share increasing slightly to 35 percent.

On the Tokyo to Bangkok route, Northwest in the second quarter of 1987 carried 2,000 passengers with a market share of 6 percent, THAI 17,000 passengers (down from 20,000 in the first quarter) with a market share of 45 percent and Japan Airlines with 12,000 passengers (down from 15,000 in the first quarter) with a market share of 33 percent.

In the third quarter of 1987, Northwest increased its market share to 11 percent with 6,000 passengers, THAI dropping to 41 percent with 23,000 passengers and Japan Airlines dropping slightly to 32 percent with 18,000 passengers.

In the fourth quarter, Northwest's market share rose to 13 percent with 8,000 passengers. THAI's market share dropped to 36 percent with 21,000 passengers.

In 1988, the source said Northwest has gained greater market share on the route from Bangkok to Tokyo. In the second quarter, it carried 16,000 passengers with a market share of 23 per cent rising to 29 percent in the third quarter with 26,000 passengers. THAI has a 34 percent market share in the second quarter carrying 24,000 passengers and dropping to 32 percent with 29,000 passengers in the third quarter. Japan Airlines carried 21,000 passengers with 30-percent market share in the second quarter and 26,000 passengers with a market share of 30 percent in the third quarter.

On the route from Tokyo to Bangkok, Northwest in the second quarter of 1988 carried 14,000 passengers with a market share of 22 percent rising to 26 percent with 21,000 passengers in the third quarter. THAI has a market share of 34 percent carrying 22,000 passengers in the second quarter and managed to hold the market share in the third quarter with 28,000 passengers in the fourth quarter. Japan Airlines carried 20,000 passengers with a market share of 32 percent in the second quarter and 28 percent with 23,000 passengers in the third quarter.

The source said the Bangkok-San Francisco route did not grow nor make much money for either Northwest or United Airlines. On this route in the second, third and fourth quarters of 1988, Northwest carried 2,600, 2,100, and 2,900 passengers respectively; whereas United carried 2,100, 2,600 and 2,400 passengers respectively.

He said the benefits which American airlines have gained were not on the Bangkok-US route but transit points particularly flights between Bangkok and Tokyo.

Thus, the insistence by the US government to block THAI from operating more flights via Tokyo to Seattle was unjust. The US side has not given in to the Thai argument during the last five rounds of the negotiations. The Thai side rejected the US proposal that THAI should fly to Seattle through other transit points.

The source added that the current bilateral agreement limits landing points for THAI while US airlines could fly to any destinations in Thailand or via any other foreign transit points. The Thai side wants to have these clauses waived.

Outcome of PRC Cooperation Talks in March
BK1406013989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
13 Jun 89 p 28

[Text] The Council of Economic Ministers yesterday acknowledged the outcome of meetings between Thailand and China held in Beijing in late March.

Deputy Government Spokesman Phonthep Techaphai-bun said after the council meeting chaired by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan that the ministers acknowledged three meetings between Thailand and China in Beijing held from March 28-30. These meetings included a full body meeting, a working group on trade and a working group on economic cooperation.

In the full body meeting the chiefs of both countries' representatives who were China's Minister for Economic Relations and Foreign Trade Lu Xuejian and Thailand's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Praphat Limpaphan exchanged ideas on bilateral trade and economics in the past and trends in the future. Both parties were satisfied with Thailand-China trade and economic relations which have been proceeding well. The value of bilateral trade during the past year surpassed expectations, virtually doubling the set target.

The Thai side invited Chinese investors to invest in Thailand, particularly in mining. The Thai side also expressed interest in investing in Hainan Island. The calls reiterated the consultations between Gen Chatchai and his Chinese counterpart Li Peng held earlier in March.

At the meeting of the working group on trade representatives of both parties led by Foreign Trade Department Director-General Oranut Osathanon and China's Ministry of Economic Relations and Foreign Trade's Rural II Department Director-General Chen Zhixiao, agreement was reached in four areas.

Both parties were satisfied with the success of bilateral trade in 1988, achieving a total value of almost one billion US dollars, doubling the set target. Both parties also discussed the outlook and ways to tackle existing problems so as to broaden bilateral trade and the economic relationship. Both parties also hoped to keep the bilateral relationship based on balanced trade.

The two parties also agreed to set a bilateral trade target this year of around US\$600-800 million and worked out lists of import and export products from both countries. They also expressed hope of achieving an even higher set target this year.

The two parties also agreed to encourage and support bilateral countertrade, with both governments providing assistance.

It was also agreed to exchange information on export goods having a common interest for both countries' concerned agencies.

At the working group on economic cooperation meeting, the two parties' representatives led by Economics Department Deputy Director-General Laksanachanthon Laohaphan and China's Ministry for Economic Relations and Foreign Trade's International Economic Cooperation Department Deputy Director-General Liu Zhiben it was agreed that:

- Bilateral economic relations have been progressing satisfactorily and both sides envisaged a bright outlook.
- To broaden such relations both parties agreed to encourage organisations concerned to extend more serious cooperation in such fields as equity and contractual joint ventures, consulting and technical cooperation. More details will be worked out later.
- To protect and to promote bilateral investments as well as agreements on preventing double taxation, both parties agreed that measures should be implemented regularly and strongly to encourage each country's corporations to invest in each country. Details of projects will be worked out later by both countries' agencies concerned. For this phase, the Thai side invited China to invest in mining in Thailand, particularly in gold mining.

Intruding Burmese Troops Clash With Thai Forces
BK1306011189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
13 Jun 89 p 4

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak—Burmese troops clashed twice with Thai security forces yesterday after they crossed the border into this northwestern province to attack a Karen rebel base from Thai territory.

Police said ranger Prayut Phakham wounded in a clash with a unit of 12 Burmese troops that crossed into Thailand to attack the Karen base of Phalu from the rear.

They said the Burmese, armed with mortars and machineguns, were spotted by rangers and BPP [Border Patrol Police] forces at 8.45 a.m. one kilometre north of the camp.

Thai forces warned the Burmese they were in Thai territory but they responded by opening fire with mortars. Thai forces returned fire with mortars and 105mm artillery until 11 a.m.

After the Burmese withdrew, Thai border officials met and decided to submit a protest note to Burmese officials in Myawaddy.

At about 4 p.m. yesterday, Thai security forces spotted Burmese troops in the same area opposite Ban Mae Kong Khen.

The Burmese, whose exact number was not known, fired on the Border Patrol Police base with machineguns.

The commander of Task Force 34 Maj-Gen Sorawit Somchua ordered Thai artillery to shells the Burmese position, and 18 105mm artillery shells were fired, sources said.

The clash between Burmese and Thai troops ended at about 5 p.m. but it was not known last night if the Burmese had withdrawn from Thai territory.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS quoted Border Patrol Police as saying that three novice monks were reportedly hurt as more than 100 Burmese shells landed inside Thai territory.

By evening, police said an estimated 50 Burmese troops, who had been attempting to attack Phalu from behind, remained in Thailand at Mae Kong Khen, pinned down between Thai and Karen lines and prevented by both sides from moving.

About 200 Thai villagers were evacuated from the area yesterday to Ban Mae Khon Khen School and a nearby temple.

Karen guerrillas had killed up to 80 Burmese troops while holding off an assault on a key rebel stronghold, Karen sources told AP yesterday.

Heavy fighting was reported all day as 1,500 Burmese troops met with stiff resistance in their battle to dislodge 700 guerrillas from the rebel camp of Phalu.

A stream of artillery and mortar rounds rained down on the camp from early morning but the firing had died down by 7.30 p.m.

Police said 2,000 Karen and Burmese civilians fled on Saturday as government troops seized control of areas near Phalu.

Karen sources said 22 Burmese soldiers and six rebels had been killed in fighting around Phalu between June 1 and June 10, and 31 government troops and 13 Karens were wounded.

In Bangkok, Armed Forces spokesman Lt-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said Thailand and Burma have agreed to set up two regional-level committees to solve border problems and to assess damage from the junta's efforts to wipe out ethnic insurgencies.

Lt-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut, who led a Thai delegation to Burma from June 8-10, said the committees were set up as a result of a previous agreement with Burma.

Acting on orders of Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who chairs the Thai-Burmese Border Policy Implementation Committee, the Thai delegation invited a Burmese delegation to observe the Thai-US Cobra Gold'89 exercise on June 20-21.

Burma also agreed to joint studies of the feasibility of hydro-electric projects at Nam Ruak Dam in Mae Hong Son and in Ranong's Kra Buri district.

Construction is expected to start next year.

Burmese Troops Pushed Back

BK1406004989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
14 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Border Patrol Police [BPP] dislodged Burmese soldiers from Thailand on Monday [12 June] night as Rangoon troops continued to clash with Karen rebels at Phalu camp opposite Mae Sot District in Tak Province yesterday.

BPP sources said yesterday Thai troops managed to push back a handful of Burmese troops who had crossed the border on Monday to attack Phalu from the rear.

It is not known whether any Burmese soldiers died when Thai troops fired artillery at them on Monday.

The sources said Burmese troops continued to attack Phalu throughout Monday night with heavy artillery and small arms.

Rangoon troops launched two assaults yesterday, both of them from the north and south.

The Burmese want to collect the bodies of their comrades who were killed in the attack on the camp, said the source, and Karen rebel sources claim that at least 20 bodies of Burmese soldiers are lying near the camp.

The Karen sources claimed that only one rebel was killed and three were wounded in yesterday's attack, while hundreds of Burmese troops had been wounded.

The claims could not be independently confirmed.

Policeman Outlines Insurgent Groups in South

BK1106065689 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
11 Jun 89 p 4

[Excerpt] According to Police Major General Sarot Chintawiro, commander of Provincial Police Region 12, youths who received combat and sabotage training abroad are behind the violence in the southern provinces of Yala, Narathiwat, and Pattani.

Information from government intelligence agencies on the status of terrorist movements that exercise their influence in the south shows there are five such movements:

1. The National Revolution Movement, or BRN, is a strong group active in Yala, Pattani, Songkhla, and Narathiwat;

2. The PULO, or Pattani United Liberation Organization, is active in Yala, Songkhla, Pattani, and Narathiwat;
3. The BBMP, or the Mujahidin Pattani, or the United Front of Pattani, is politically active. Its objective is to recruit youths for short combat, political, and sabotage training. Although its cadres receive brief training, this movement is capable of sabotage and its performance enables it to command the respect of other movements;
4. The PKRRP, or the Pattani Revolutionary People's Commando Movement, has members who are hardcore intellectuals; and
5. The BNPP [Pattani National Liberation Front] has ceased political and armed operations in Thailand. [passage omitted]

Police Chief on Suppression of Drug Trafficking

BK1206112189 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai
12 Jun 89 pp 1, 20

[All figures as published]

[Text] Police Major General Kowit Phuphanit, chief of the Police Narcotics Suppression Center, has said that production of raw opium in the Golden Triangle in the current cultivation season (1988/89) could reach nearly 2,000 tons, as opposed to last year's production of 1,200 tons, due to good weather and the instability in Burma which will cause suppression officials to divert their attention from narcotics to the domestic situation.

From January to May this year, 200 kg of heroin, 2 tons of raw opium, 25 tons of dried marijuana, 45.7 tons of fresh marijuana, and 100,000 tablets of amphetamines were seized.

Kowit said narcotics suppression is now facing problems as traffickers are using arms to fight suppression efforts inside and outside the jungle, while in the past they would avoid such clashes.

Kowit said most routes used for transporting heroin to the outside world still remain in Thailand because of the good roads, but some routes have been shifted to Burma. Most countries understand that Thailand does not support heroin trafficking and have praised strong Thai antinarcotics measures.

According to Kowit, "We are focusing on Phuket and Hat Yai as sites of departure of narcotics abroad. The good news is that the Customs Department plans to buy more cargo inspection equipment." Methods for shipping heroin change often. For example, if concealment in canned goods or other exports is detected, the shipping method is changed. The United States and Western Europe remain the biggest heroin market.

Last year, about 28 tons of opium remained after the crop destruction campaign. Due to the good weather this year, the yield is expected to be about 30 tons after destruction.

Kowit said heroin transport routes previously passed exclusively through northern Thailand, but routes now pass through areas in Burma which are controlled by minority groups, such as the Karens. The opening of eight crossing points on the Thai-Burmese border to transport logs will facilitate the smuggling of chemicals used in heroin manufacturing.

Kowit said: "I am not saying that the new border crossing points will serve as exit points for heroin, but the resulting increase in log-hauling tracks will provide opportunities for transporting heroin and related chemicals." He said Khun Sa has influence over log-hauling areas, therefore his men will come to Thailand for supplies and use their influence to their benefit.

Although the increase in production of raw opium is expected, the police department has mapped out plans to cope with this increase. These plans could not be disclosed.

There have been no major narcotics seizures in the past 6 months but there have been regular arrests involving small amounts, as well as the destruction of 17 heroin manufacturing facilities by the Border Patrol Police.

Radio Issues Warning on 'Godfathers'

BK0706112689 Bangkok First Army Division Radio
in Thai 2300 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Feature by Sayamanusati]

[Summary] In the past, the word "godfather" [chao pho] had a respectable connotation. However, today's godfathers are people who wield great influence and "generally behave maliciously by operating gambling dens, prostitution rackets, smuggling rings, illegal lottery dealerships, or other forms of oppression of the people. These godfathers cannot tolerate others who earn their livelihood honestly and who become more wealthy than themselves, and they try to hinder and eventually put these honest workers out of business in order to preserve their influence. Some godfathers engage in honest occupations to cover up their evil, illegal behavior."

Illegal occupations usually generate great income. Part of this income is then donated to political parties in order to create political and social status for the donors. "Some of these godfathers act as canvassers for political parties. If their parties gain national administrative portfolios, they receive protection which enables them to further expand their influence. Eventually their influence grows so great that they are able to order blatant assassinations of people."

True, the prime minister says that he dislikes godfathers and the interior minister says that he intends to completely eradicate them, but the godfathers appear to be challenging their authority, as in the murder of Sia Huat. "There are no

indications that the godfathers who masterminded the murder of Sia Huat will be arrested, although the police have claimed that they know their identities."

Sympathy must go to junior policemen whose jurisdiction covers the areas where these godfathers wield their influence, because these policemen have no power to handle the godfathers, particularly their financial and political power. "Even senior police officers have trouble dealing with the godfathers, especially those who shield themselves with strong political bases."

There is a saying that policemen should cherish their honor and should eliminate the godfathers, but godfathers would not be godfathers if they allowed themselves to be arrested. Godfathers would use their financial influence to persuade policemen not to apply the law against them. Some policemen cooperate because it makes them wealthier and enables them to be given part of the godfathers' operations. "This is evident with some police sergeants who have become part of the godfathers' operations. The power they held brought fear to their superiors. A lack of evidence is the main reason it is difficult to prosecute godfathers. Obviously, evidence is not available because it has been suppressed by the godfathers' influence."

Listeners probably know that local godfathers are the source of dark influence and power. "As dark influence increases in a locality, the people's sovereign power diminishes because sovereign power which belonged to the people has been usurped by the godfathers. The people will suffer immediately because they will be subject completely to dark influences. Local authorities have virtually no power because the godfathers conceal evidence of their evil activities."

"Listeners, you should learn from my explanation today that the dark influence of godfathers truly deprives people of their sovereign power and their individual freedom. If this situation persists, democracy cannot exist. It would be a good idea to find out and tell the people where the godfathers operate, what form of dark influence is being used, and what can be done to resolve the problem. In particular, it should be discovered where the political bases that serve as the hidden power of the godfathers lie. If there are such bases we must help to resolve the problem."

The government has long been aware of the problem. Its orders Nos 66/23 and 65/25 are aimed at restoring sovereign power to the people by eliminating the dark influence at both the local and national levels.

Vietnam

Le Quang Dao Receives Soviet Ambassador
*BK1306154589 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13—Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly and vice president of the State Council, received Soviet Ambassador D.I. Kachin here yesterday.

The Soviet diplomat informed him of the results of the freshly closed Congress of People's Deputies of the Soviet Union which, he said, opened up great prospects for taking the Soviet Union to a higher stage of development of democracy, openness and restructuring. Ambassador D.I. Kachin delivered to Chairman Le Quang Dao a letter from the Congress calling on all nations to strive together with the Soviet people for peace, cooperation and development, and respect for the principles of peaceful co-existence among countries in the world.

For his part, Le Quang Dao said the Vietnamese National Assembly and people warmly welcomed the congress' appeal. He reaffirmed the Vietnamese people's determination to work for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia, Asia and the Pacific, and the rest of the world.

Oil, Gas Cooperation With USSR Reviewed

*BK1406103289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 13 Jun 89*

["Article" by Quang Tha: "Vung Tau-Con Dao and the Process of Developing Oil and Natural Gas"]

[Summary] "Five years ago, on 26 May 1984, good news spread across the country. The Lu Thien oil rig had struck natural gas at the Bach Ho oil field on the southern continental shelf of the fatherland. That was the result of 2 and 1/2 years of the record hard work of the Vietnamese-Soviet Oil and Natural Gas Joint Enterprise since its official operation began."

The Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone's exploitation of oil and natural gas has firmly developed and scored encouraging achievements. A large, modern oil and natural gas industrial center has been established in the zone. A large contingent of Vietnamese cadres and oil engineers and workers has been formed to handle the complicated technical work of the oil and natural gas industrial sector, a nascent organization with great potential for development.

"Achievements and firm development in exploiting oil and natural gas were scored consistently during the past 10 years thanks to the significant contribution of the special zone in all tasks ranging from preparations for cooperation with the Soviet Union to the organization of the management mechanism and establishment of party and mass organizations for oil and natural gas units."

During the past 10 years, the special zone has made great efforts to consolidate and develop its economic strengths, improve production capability, and increase accumulated capital to build an increasingly firm, strong economy for the zone, thus being able to meet requirements for oil and natural gas exploitation.

"The special zone has reserved 44 percent of its living quarters for the Vietnamese cadres and oil workers, and more than 21,000 square meters in 16 hotels and 33

villas for Soviet specialists and their families. It has annually provided the oil and natural gas industry with 43 percent of its total electric power capacity and more than 30 percent of its fresh water production output. Since 1985, the special zone has annually supplied the oil and natural gas industry with 810 tonnes of vegetables, more than 221 tonnes of meat, and more than 1,300 tonnes of foodstuffs. Moreover, the zone also spent millions of dong to build more classrooms for children of cadres and oil workers."

It can be said that the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone has satisfactorily carried out the task entrusted by the nation and the central government, thereby contributing to establishing a firm foundation for the oil and natural gas sector to develop further.

"In late 1989, the Vietnamese-Soviet Oil and Natural Gas Joint Enterprise will put into operation an oil rig totally manned by Vietnamese workers, and by 1990 about one-third to half of all oil rigs' heads and deputy heads will be Vietnamese. It is obvious that the contingent of our oil workers has reached maturity; our nascent oil and natural gas industrial sector has firmly developed. We reached maturity because we endured hardship and took bold actions while receiving wholehearted assistance from the Soviet specialists and friends. The Soviet friends came to Vietnam on a voluntary basis. Most of them are excellent specialists and workers, and many are Soviet labor heroes."

Our Soviet friends worked tirelessly to help the Vietnamese oil and natural gas sector carry out tasks successfully. As a result, the contingent of Vietnamese cadres and oil workers developed rapidly, while the Soviet friends themselves learned more about socialist international labor cooperation.

Undergoing numerous hardships and difficulties during the past 10 years, the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone has now become a center for the nation's oil and natural gas industry. Along with making efforts to develop this industry, the zone is advancing further with better prospects and more confidence.

GDR Cooperatives Express 'Solidarity'

*BK1206161389 Hanoi VNA in English 1432 GMT
12 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 12—The Union of Handicraft and Industrial Cooperatives of Potsdam Province in the German Democratic Republic recently held a meeting to express solidarity with Vietnam.

At the meeting, Wolfgang Koenig, chairman of the union, said Potsdam would continue to consolidate its solidarity and friendship with Vietnam by helping the Vietnamese people overcome the consequences of the recent Storm Cecil.

He made known that experts from Potsdam are now working at 128 out of 150 GDR-assisted workshops in Vietnam.

Bulgarian Food Donated to Plantations, Schools

*BK1306151489 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13—Bulgarian Charge d'Affaires a.i. to Vietnam Totyu Marinov today made a token delivery of 83 [metric] tons of foodstuff as aid from the Bulgaria-Vietnam Friendship Association and the Bulgarian Red Cross.

Recipients include the Phuoc Hoa Rubber Plantation in the southern province of Song Be, the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Coffee Plantation in the Central Highlands province of Gia Lai-Kontum, the G. Dimitrov Kindergarten and the Xa Dan School for Deaf-and-Mute, both in Hanoi.

Delegation To Attend Pyongyang Youth Festival

*BK1306150889 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13—A 250-member youth delegation of Vietnam will attend the 13th World Youth and Students Festival to be held in Pyongyang early this July. Vu Xuan Hong, secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, told a press conference here this afternoon.

The delegation includes outstanding young workers, farmers, members of the people's Army, students, artists, and winners at the recent contests in political knowledge, singing and beauty. Many Overseas Vietnamese will also join the delegation. Korean Ambassador Yi Hong was present at the press conference.

Joint Venture With Indonesian Bank Commences

*BK0806150189 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 5 Jun 89 p 1*

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Indovina Bank, an Indonesian-Vietnamese joint banking venture, is scheduled this morning [5 June] to start operating in Ho Chi Minh City to support bilateral ties, an executive of the bank has said here.

Edward S. Suryajaya, general manager and vice chairman of the Board of Directors of Indovina, told reporters here Saturday [3 June] night that the opening of the bank coincides with the beginning of flight services between Jakarta and Ho Chi Minh City by Garuda Indonesia Airlines.

He said Indovina has bright prospects because it will be the only bank operating in Vietnam that meets international banking norms.

"I'm sure Indovina will be the most efficient bank in Vietnam," he said.

The bank, for example, will be able to provide foreign currencies for its customers within a few minutes after receiving orders, he added.

He said Indovina will also be the only bank in Vietnam which is partly owned by a foreign enterprise.

With paid-up capital of U.S. \$10 million, Indovina is 50 percent owned by Summa Group of Indonesia, 10 percent by the Bank of Industry and Trade of Vietnam, and 40 percent by the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, he explained.

He said Indovina will provide nearly all types of banking services for customers.

Joint Venture With French Pulp Factory Begins
BK1306092989 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT
13 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13—A paper pulp factory named Unipram, a joint venture between the Union of Printing Houses of Ho Chi Minh City and the French VMHSA Corporation, was recently put into operation.

The joint venture with an initial foreign investment of U.S. dollar 105 million specialises in planting and exploiting 200,000 hectares of eucalyptus in seven central provinces and making paper pulp thereof for home consumption and export.

Eucalyptus is preferable in the paper pulp industry to other sources of raw materials available in Vietnam such as pines, styrax, bamboos, sugarcanes, and reeds. The joint venture expects to expand the area under eucalyptus to 2.5 million hectares in the whole country.

Nguyen Van Linh Sends Wreath to Late Composer
BK1206061189 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT
11 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11—The memorial and funeral service for Professor Luu Huu Phuoc, a prominent composer and cultural activist, was held in Ho Chi Minh City today.

Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, Adviser to the Party CC Pham Van Dong, State Council President Vo Chi Cong, and National Assembly Charman Le Quang Dao, sent their wreaths.

Tran Van Phac, member of the party CC and minister of culture, in his oration praised Luu Huu Phuoc for having laid the foundation for the Vietnamese revolutionary music.

Also today, a wreath-laying ceremony was held here at the Ministry of Culture.

Representatives of the Soviet and GDR Embassies were present.

Vo Nguyen Giap Attends Scientific Conference
BK1206115389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] On 9 and 10 June, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Vocational Education organized a conference to review the scientific research results and productive labor achievements that the various universities had recorded between 1986 and 1989. Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the conference.

Over the past 3 years, some 200 key state-funded research projects were assigned to the various universities. These projects account for 22 percent of the total number of state-funded projects in the entire country. The universities also pursued more than 2,000 other projects funded by the various ministries and educational institutions. Total funding reached 670 million dong.

The ministry set aside a fixed amount of funds for basic, oriented studies in natural and social sciences and gave most of the remaining funds to research projects dealing with applied sciences. After the experimental stage, many projects were tested before being applied to production and the results were highly satisfactory.

During that same period of time, the universities signed and carried out 5,800 scientific research and labor contracts which generated more than 12 billion dong in returns.

The universities also made full use of the material bases, equipment, and manpower they had on hand to produce goods to meet their own needs and social demands.

During the two working sessions of the conference, Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap paid great attention to the delegates' opinions and suggested ways for everyone to contribute to the discussions of key issues concerning scientific research and labor productivity currently being conducted by the various universities.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap pointed to the need to exploit the scientific-technical potentials of the higher educational sector so the latter could achieve its expected results. Projects with very high goals should be avoided because they go beyond our research conditions, are time consuming, and may lead to a waste of funds. Plans must be worked out to make all branches concerned join hands in using their scientific-technical know-how to resolve the urgent problems concerning production and social life. Adequate funds should also be reserved for social science studies.

Role of Information Service in Renovation Praised
BK1306080889 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT
13 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13—The Ministry of Information held a national conference here on June 10-12 to discuss ways of renovating and strengthening the state management of information service.

The conference was attended by Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Trong Tan, head of the party Central Committee Commission for Ideology and Culture; and more than 100 delegates from various cities, provinces, and services.

Speaking at the conference, Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet laid stress on the importance of using the information service as an effective instrument in stepping up the renovation process throughout the country.

The Ministry of Information awarded emulation banners to the cultural and information services of Hanoi, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Hoang Lien Son, Dong Nai, Tien Giang, and An Giang for their outstanding achievements in recent years.

NHAN DAN on Shift to Multisectorial Economy

Part 1

BK0906020089 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
12 May 89 pp 1, 4

[Part 1 of 2-part column "Seeking To Understand the Resolution of the Party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum": "Uniformly Implement the Multisectorial Economic Policy, Liberate All Production Forces"]

[Text] The shift in policy from quickly completing socialist transformation at the very initial stage of the transitional period to adopting the multisectorial economic structure is an important renovative step in the party's economic policy. That shift in policy, as advocated by the sixth party congress, has been substantiated and developed through various resolutions of the party Central Committee and through Resolutions Nos 10 and 16 of the Political Bureau. It has also been gradually institutionalized by many legal documents of the state.

How has the multisectorial economic policy entered into life?

When reviewing the 2 years of implementing the resolution of the sixth party congress, the party Central Committee's sixth plenum assessed that this policy is entering into life in a relatively fast manner. The policy has been able to initially rekindle the people's economic potentials by bringing the family and individual economies and many diverse forms of cooperative economies in both rural and urban areas into vigorous, though not widespread, play. In many localities throughout the country, nationalist capitalist economic establishments have taken shape and entered into operation. Although the majority of these establishments is small, many of them employ up to hundreds of workers.

In the rural area, the role and capabilities of the household economy have been developed more vigorously under the new contract system. Along with the development of individual and private economies and other

diverse forms of cooperative economies, many encouraging results have been noted in stepping up intensive cultivation for increased crop output, expanding winter crop production, promoting horticulture- and forestry-based economies, developing long-term industrial crop production, cattle raising, shrimp and fish farming, marine fishing, and restoring and expanding branches and trades.

Previously, the food market, including meat, fish, vegetables, and legumes in many cities and industrial complexes had to rely mainly on the state-run trade sector. The state had to provide food to producers and very often it had to compensate for losses incurred by the state-run trade sector. But the constant scarcity of goods on the market remained. Buyers were numerous. They had to line up in long queues from the early hours in the morning to wait for their turns. But since we started turning toward doing business based on market prices and allowing all economic components to expand their production and circulation of foodstuffs, food on the market has become more abundant. Buying and selling activities have returned to normal and prices no longer fluctuate.

Many sectors such as handicraft and artisan production, building, and transport have, operating under various forms of economies—cooperative economy, family economy, individual economy, small, self-employed business economy, and private capitalist economy—also showed new developments. Compared with 1986, the value of handicraft and artisan output in 1988 increased by 22.9 percent and the state-run industrial output by 15 percent. The commodity and support service market have become more diversified and dynamic than before. Generally, although there are many problems to be solved both in production and circulation, the people's requirements for commodities have been met more satisfactorily than before, except for those living in mountainous regions and remote rural areas. All kinds of goods, ranging from ordinary goods to essential commodities, now can be traded freely and price fluctuations have become less.

In the past, two noteworthy points have emerged in the situation regarding the development of various economic sectors—cooperative economy, family economy, individual economy, and private economy:

First, initial results have attested to the latent yet very great potentials of the people in developing the production force, improving the efficiency of production and business, generating more wealth for society, solving employment problem, and stabilizing the people's lives. Although complete statistics are not available, it can be generally stated that the portion of investments made by the people plays a very important, effective, and noticeably essential role in achieving the targets of the three economic programs. Facts give us a great lesson on generating the source of capital and expose the long-standing shortcomings in our investment planning that we paid attention only to the source of capital owned by

the state while ignoring the great potentials of the people. The development of family and private economies over the past 2 years has also helped solve employment for hundreds of thousands of workers in various cities. The new contract system and the development of the family economy in rural areas have remarkably reduced the period when peasants have to stay idle.

However, the people's economic development potentials are yet to be completely liberated. Many people are still afraid to invest in production and business activities. One of the main causes lies in the absence of a uniform policy toward the various economic sectors. A uniform law governing the duties toward the state and the right to own, use, and inherit property and to conduct business and earn legitimate profits is still nonexistent in the whole country.

Second, the people's economic potentials have not been developed in the right direction. There has been a spontaneous, yet unhealthy situation in which people went after transactions likely to bring about short-term profits such as trade and restaurant businesses rather than investing in production. The main cause here lies in the failure of the state to adopt adequate policies and measures aimed at controlling, guiding, and regulating economic activities according to macro-economic development patterns. Negative cases involving tax evasion, smuggling, and production and circulation of counterfeit goods have not been checked or appropriately dealt with.

In short, these two facts indicate that it is of decisive importance to renovate and improve the state's economic management mechanism to fully exploit and develop the potentials of the various economic sectors.

A number of new problems concern the amendment and development of the multisectorial economic policy.

Realities in the past 2 years have testified to the correctness of the multisectorial economic policy laid down by the sixth party congress and shed more light on a number of new conclusions that the party Central Committee's sixth plenum had reached in an attempt to develop the sixth party congress' concepts and amend its policies.

The first conclusion points to the fact that the multisectorial economic policy is of long-term strategic significance. This is not a subjective conclusion, because everything was based on the objective nature of the process of building socialism in our country.

First of all, this policy is consistent with the law governing the compatibility between production relations and the nature and development of the production forces in the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. As far as our country is concerned, it is of vital importance to develop the production forces to liberate our nation from poverty and backwardness. The development of the production forces involves different configurations and techniques.

Apart from production branches and installations with highly concentrated capital and mechanized and automated equipment, other branches, occupations, and establishments still exist and operate separately on a small-scale basis and with the use of combined techniques. As social demands become more and more multifarious, production branches and occupations will be expanded and the various services in support of production and life will occupy an increasingly greater role in the national economy. The differences in configurations and developmental levels of the production forces call for the formulation of multifarious and diversified economic development patterns based on the relationship between the ownership and use of the means of production. The objective demand of the development of productive forces and raising economic efficiency is the criteria to be used in screening and choosing forms of economic organizations. The concept that socialist economy can tolerate only those forms of economic organizations based on the system of public ownership of the means of production is not compatible with reality. Therefore, while stressing the increasingly important leading and dominant role of the publicly-owned economic sector, it is necessary to affirm the multisectorial structure of the socialist economy as a matter of principle.

The strategic nature of the multisectorial economic policy, on a long-term basis, will manifest democratic rights in economy. These rights are exercised through the autonomy system of state-run economic units and collectives and through the mastery system of the laboring people of these units, thus guaranteeing freedom for all citizens to trade in accordance with the law and to choose the economic forms suitable to them. These are conditions to release all production forces and to encourage Vietnamese at home and abroad to make optimal contributions of labor capabilities, capital, and skills for their own benefit and for society. The state enforces the law and applies economic policies to guide all economic forms to proceed along the path of socialist construction orbit and refrains from imposing irrational coercion and prohibition.

The second conclusion: Normally, forms of ownership of the means of production have their unique nature, but in business and production activities, they are not opposed to one another, some of them even go together harmoniously.

The system of ownership of the means of production is an issue of important significance in theory and practice in economics. For a long time, we experienced the tendency of separating each form of ownership from the other; for the all-people and collective forms of ownership, we tended to maintain their pure nature, fearing that mixing with other forms of ownership will erode their uniqueness.

Reality in life has eliminated this one-sided perception. The objective requirement for enhancing the economic results and developing the combined strengths of all

economic forces has led to diversified economic joint ventures and the emergence of many combinations in which forms of ownership go along harmoniously.

Taking for example: The nature of a state-run enterprise is a form of all-people ownership of the means of production. In the process of developing production and business, besides the capital invested by the state, the enterprise also has its own accumulated capital. Although these two kinds of capital are of the all-people ownership nature, but in carrying out economic policies on taxation, capital, depreciation contribution, and profit...we must distinguish the differences of these two kinds of capital. To expand and enhance the business and production results, enterprises are recently authorized to mobilize capital, under the shareholding system, from individuals and collectives and to invest in joint ventures with other economic units as well. As a result, while maintaining the system of all-people ownership as a foundation, enterprises accept other forms of ownership. This practice does not weaken the all-people ownership system, on the contrary, it helps develop the effectiveness of the system because it significantly assists enterprises to trade more effectively.

An agricultural cooperative now is not restricted only to the system of collective ownership of the means of production as professed by the old concept, but it is an economic unit in which many forms of ownership are combined in harmony. It relies on the system of all-people ownership of land and of such material and technical bases as electricity and water conservancy, while maintaining collective ownership in capital and fixed fund including permanent and liquid assets and guaranteeing cooperative member household's right to ownership of some means of production such as draft cattle and agricultural tools and machines. In the past, we experienced the tendency of limiting cooperative member household's ownership of the means of production because we contended that only by eliminating this ownership will we be able to consolidate collective economy. At present, reality has proved that a harmonious combination of many forms of ownership in cooperatives and an application of appropriate management mechanisms have created a new moving force for agricultural development. Does this practice weaken the collective economy? The answer is that we can say it is weaker or stronger only by looking at the final results, symbolizing through productivity and production output, the daily life of cooperative members, contributions to the state, and accumulations of cooperatives. Through this analysis, the harmonious combination of various forms of ownership in cooperatives does not weaken them, but on the contrary, it creates conditions for them to consolidate and develop. Evidently, we have to avoid the existence of nonspecific contracts in cooperatives which neglects responsibility in managing branches, sectors, and occupations that need coordination for effectiveness. However, this depends on the management capability of cooperatives and not on the inevitable result of the combination of various forms of ownership.

Due to requirements for expanded production and business and for better economic results, individual economy and private capitalist economy have developed many forms of share calling, joint ventures, and cooperation among private economic units themselves and between them and state-run economic units and cooperatives. As a result, the combined, intertwined nature of the relations of ownership of these economic components has also been increasingly expanded.

Reaching a conclusion on the combined and intertwined forms of ownership will be of practical significance for our policy and attitude toward various economic components.

First, we should not divide various forms of ownership and pit one form of ownership against another nor simplistically distinguish socialist economic components from nonsocialist economic ones. As these economic components and various forms of ownership are now in the process of transformation and as we have not yet known how many economic components we will have, we would better refer to our economy as a multisectorial economic system.

In a unified national economy guided, controlled, and regulated by the state with the state-run economic sector holding key links, Production and business units belonging to different economic components can cooperate and supplement one another while competing with one another on the basis of equality before the law. In the process of developing a commodity-based economy, we must socialize production and this must be linked with efforts to broaden economic relations between various units belonging to different economic components. These relations involve two areas with one area being mutual cooperation and supplementation and the other being competition with one another. The unanimity of minds over the interest of building the country toward socialism, the role of the state in macro-management, and the key position played by the state-run economic sector are objective conditions for stimulating the relations of cooperation under various forms on a voluntary basis with the aim of bringing production and business into full play and increasing economic results.

However, these relations of cooperation do not rule out competition. In the commodity-based economy, whoever produces goods of better quality with lower production costs and whoever responds more impressively to the demands and taste of consumers will become more advantageous. Whoever works with poor results will suffer from losses and even bankruptcy. All these have forced economic units to outdo one another. This is a competition, an inevitable factor, and an important driving force of the commodity-based economy. But competition in the sense of building socialism is different from capitalist competition. Capitalist competition involves using all kinds of tricks to eliminate rivals. Competition must be limited within those conditions

under which our country is developing toward encouraging economic units to try harder to surge forward so they can stay at the forefront and to refrain from using deceitful tricks to undercut one another. On the other hand, competition does not rule out cooperation and mutual assistance. According to this general principle, it is necessary to consider issuing specific stipulations governing competitions such as the question of maintaining industrial and business secrecy, the question of bankruptcy, etc.

Cooperation and competition can develop only under conditions where units belonging to different economic components are all equal before the law. This does not rule out the promotional policy of the state toward certain branches and trades, areas of operation, and those forms of economies that need promotion. It is because of the common interests of the economy that we should adopt this promotional policy. Under no circumstances can we create a state of dependency. A number of policies like those concerning tax and credit interest rate must be applied uniformly toward all economic components.

In this spirit, it is necessary to do away with all prejudices and unjustified discrimination—if there is any in our law, policies, and social mentality—against various economic components. In particular, we must discard all forms of maintaining monopoly through administrative orders, for this will violate the principle of equality and competition and will breed officialism and corruption.

Part 2

BK0906134389 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
13 May 89 pp 1, 4

[Part 2 of 2-part column "Seeking To Understand the Resolution of the Party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum": "Uniformly Implement the Multisectorial Economic Policy, Liberate All Production Forces"]

[Text] In the process of developing the commodity economy on the way to socialism, we will set up a number of large production and business cooperative organizations with the state-run economy serving as the nucleus. Operating with high productivity and efficiency, these organizations will gradually claim a decisive position in production and circulation, control the market, and influence other economic units. Conforming to the existing rules, this trend has emerged with the application of business methods based on voluntary cooperation and competition among economic units that are equal before the law. It is totally different from the use of administrative orders to award monopolies in production and business to certain economic organizations or units, thus precluding the operation of other economic units.

Secondly, economic units must have the right to take the initiative in aiming for intensive specialization and developing diversified and comprehensive business

activities, and be allowed to expand the scope of their operations without being restricted by a division of specialized labor imposed from above or by administrative boundaries.

This is an essential condition for: first, releasing the creativity and developing all the potentials of economic units; second, promoting cooperation and competition; and third, doing away with local restrictions and establishing a unified market throughout the country.

The third conclusion: A principal issue in the multisectorial economic structure is that the state-run economy must satisfactorily assume a leading role to ensure stable and effective development of the national economy as a whole, along the socialist path.

What are the factors that enable the state-run economy to play a leading role?

Firstly, the state-run economy must hold key positions in the national economy to have control over important economic branches and establishments that need large capital investments and advanced technology and have an impact on the economy and the social market—such as major establishments of heavy industry and the infrastructure; large installations belonging to light industry or other economic branches that either possess modern technology or generate big revenues for the state; and a number of advanced research and technical or information services centers. The state-run economy must also play a key role in certain branches that have an influence on economic activities, such as the banking, circulation, supply, essential commodities, export, and import branches.

By following this direction, the state-run economic sector will be constantly developed in the process of building the material-technical bases of socialism.

The state-run economy must have forces sufficiently strong to influence the market, but it does not necessarily have to claim a large volume of business in all branches and trades. Conditions should be created for the cooperative, household, and private economies to engage in branches, trades, and activities if they can do so in a way beneficial to the economy; and suitable formulas should be employed to link their operation with that of the state-run economy. Only in this way can we have the conditions for concentrating efforts on developing and consolidating the position of the state-run economy in key areas of activities.

This approach is different from our past way of thinking and doing things, according to which other economic components were only permitted to operate in areas where the state-run economy could not; and their activities were restricted even in fields where the state-run economy failed to meet social demands, such as commodity circulation.

The old way of doing things led to rampant expansion of the state-run economy in some unsuitable areas, causing not only inefficiency but also losses to the state budget; and this has happened to a number of state-run establishments in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fishery, small industry and handicrafts, petty trade, and services. In the process of renovating the mechanism of management, this matter should be studied and resolved specifically. Some state-run establishments may call for shares or become state capitalist enterprises in one form or another so as to have better conditions for fully tapping and developing their production capacity, change their line of production, or enhance economic efficiency. The state may invite other state-run units, collectives, or private individuals to bid for or lease less important establishments which cannot become economically viable. This solution will help preserve and better utilize national assets and at the same time, lighten the load on and generate more revenues for the state budget. This has been demonstrated in the case of agricultural cooperatives which transferred their collective ownership over draft cattle to cooperative member households.

State-run economic units must bring into play their superiority in technology and technical processes to constantly increase productivity, quality, and efficiency; set examples in management, cooperation, and service to production and life; and take the initiative in effecting integration with and providing guidance for other economic components.

At present, the state-run economy generally enjoys superiority in terms of technology and technical processes over other economic components, but their economic efficiency in the same branches and trades is lower than that of the latter. This situation, however, stems not from the nature of the state-run economy itself but from many causes, the main one being the prolonged adherence to a mechanism of management based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies that restricts the operation of state-run economic units while increasing their dependence on the state.

Therefore, for the state-run economy to operate effectively and perform its leading role successfully in the national economy, it is now crucial to renovate the mechanism of economic management and to truly switch over to business accountability. State enterprises must be freed from the administrative and bureaucratic control of state organs and given the rights to practice self-management and take full responsibility for the efficiency of their production and business activities if they are to develop their competitiveness in the market and broaden their cooperation and integration with other economic components.

The fourth conclusion: We must renovate our concepts toward cooperatives in general and toward agricultural cooperatives in particular.

The issue of renovating concepts should be raised, because formerly we often made no distinction between cooperativization and collectivization of the means of production on the assumption that once cooperatives are formed it is necessary to collectivize either all or a greater part of the means of production thereof.

Although cooperatives belong to the collectivized economic configuration, it is not necessary for their means of production to be placed under collective ownership right from the start. The size of a cooperative, the form of capital or labor pooling, the level at which the means of production are to be collectivized, and the mechanism of management and distribution within the cooperative must be collectively decided upon by cooperative members. Joining with or withdrawal from a cooperative is totally voluntary in accordance with the cooperative's statutes.

From our general comprehension of cooperatives, we can see even more clearly the ways to consolidate and develop agricultural cooperatives and production collectives. At a time when labor in our country remains manual for the most part but there is a need to irrigate and improve farmland and combat natural calamities and insects and diseases, agricultural production has been compelled to raise the objective requirements for the process of cooperativization under numerous forms. Meanwhile, that process has created favorable conditions for the establishment of a rational production structure in accordance with the viewpoints concerning the development of the commodity economy and general business, as well as for the application of advanced science and technology and mechanization of agricultural production. The spirit of the Political Bureau's Resolution No 10, which was endorsed by the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, reflects the need to adjust the relations of ownership and overcome hastiness and compulsion in the collectivization of the means of production along with renovating the management mechanism to consolidate and develop agricultural cooperatives and production collectives. This renovation, which is aimed at overcoming mistakes and shortcomings, does not mean that we absolutely deny the effect of the process of cooperativization in the past. It does not even mean that we curtail or eliminate this form of economy. The role of agricultural cooperatives and production collectives includes managing the system of turning ricefields over to their members for production under contracts, and taking over any type of business or economic work to render more benefits than being produced by the members. Cooperatives and production collectives must depend on the actual conditions and management knowledge of each locality to decide which tasks should be placed under collective management.

By adjusting the relations of ownership among cooperatives and by turning ricefields over to their members for long-term production under contracts, the families of the members will become independent economic units. Apart from fulfilling their contracts with cooperatives, these families will be able to take the initiative in developing

production and business under many self-selected forms. While encouraging the families of cooperative members to become wealthy, the state and the cooperatives concerned must also pay attention to needy families in order to create more favorable conditions for them to carry out their work satisfactorily, as well as to overcome the state of laziness and dependency among some of sectors. While increasing the number of wealthy families, we must also reduce the number of needy families.

The fifth conclusion: Under the conditions of our country, all forms of privately-owned economy (individual, small owner, and private capitalist) will remain a necessity for a long time and will lie in the structure of the commodity economy while advancing toward socialism.

The party Central Committee's sixth plenum advocated efforts to encourage private citizens to invest and do business in various sectors and fields that are favorable to the economic and political life of the people, while ensuring the control and adjustment of the state and gradually directing the privately-owned economy onto the path of the cooperative economy and state capitalist economy under numerous forms aimed at developing production and business and increasing economic efficiency.

The transformation and integration of the private economy into the socialist economy is effected through the cooperative economy and the state capitalist economy rather than through the confiscation or forced collectivization of the means of production. It should be pointed out that the promotion of the cooperative economy and the state capitalist economy must be carried out on a voluntary basis, and that this promotion should help develop the production forces and improve economic efficiency in the interests of all parties involved and the entire society. As already mentioned, the cooperative economy takes many forms. The same thing can be said of the state capitalist economy whose forms may range from as low as buying and selling contracts, goods supply and products consumption agencies, contractual connections, and joint ventures with the various state economic establishments to as high as complete mergers of private economic establishments with state-run economic installations as in the case of joint state-private enterprises. Thus, the scope of the state capitalist economy is very large. Now that the national economy is under the control of the socialist state and given the fact that the state-run economy plays a key role, although they are yet to change the ownership relations, the private capitalist economic installations must more or less bear the influence of the state capitalist economy and develop to the advantage of socialist construction. Of course, we should not belittle the spontaneous development and other negative phenomena associated with the inherent nature of private ownership of the means of production. In order to overcome this situation, we must develop the role of the state macro-management mechanism and must also seek ways to improve the strength and superiority of the state-run economy.

Acting in line with the above-mentioned general policy, the party Central Committee sixth plenum has allowed all private parties, including the private capitalist sector, to engage in different production branches, occupations, construction, transportation, and services not prohibited by law. No limits are imposed on the scopes and areas of their operations. As a general rule, the law prohibits the private sector from engaging in a limited number of production branches and occupations, mainly those involving political and social security.

As far as trade is concerned, although the sixth party congress decided to abolish the presence of bourgeois traders, it still maintained the policy of using traders with medium-sized businesses and skills to produce fresh and raw commodities. We deem it necessary to clarify and concretize this policy for the following reasons:

—Production and circulation are inseparable. If we allow the private capitalist sector to engage in production but clamp down on goods circulation, then our policy will become inconsistent and hamper the process of social reproduction.

—In a number of areas, the existence of bourgeois traders is a necessity because it helps accelerate production and goods circulation, eliminate monopolization, encourage competition, and compel the state-run trade sector to improve product quality and service.

—As a matter of fact, bourgeois traders exist as an entity. If we clamp down on their operations, they will shift to scattered business transactions or go underground in an attempt to break away from state control and regulations. Moreover, as far as many branches of commerce and service industry are concerned, it is very difficult to define the term bourgeois.

Nevertheless, as far as trading service is concerned, the private capitalist economic sector often engages in many negative operations more difficult to control than in other businesses. Therefore, the party Central Committee sixth plenum has carefully considered everything and decided to clarify unclear issues and conduct experimental work. The concrete recommendations are as follows:

—Bourgeois traders who are operating in the domestic market are allowed to continue doing business in those commodity branches not prohibited by the law—however, the state must satisfactorily administer its management over these traders. It is necessary to review the activities of this form of economic organization to amend and concretize the relating policies to suite the actual situation.

—Private persons may register for trading in gold and silver according to the conditions and regulations set by the state.

—In the import-export area, private persons are not allowed to set up corporations that engage exclusively in foreign trade, but privately-owned production establishments that meet all the conditions set by the law may do business directly with foreign customers to export their products and to import materials and equipment necessary for production.

—Concerning the question of allowing private persons to engage in credit and banking business, we must do experimental work in some localities first before deciding on a general policy.

The important thing is that in the aforementioned sectors and trades, the state-operated economic units must expand their business operations, raise their business quality and efficiency, and inspire confidence in order to gain a dominant position in the market. The stronger the state economic sector becomes, the more favorable conditions it will create for developing the capabilities of the private economic sectors.

Does implementing the multisectorial economic policy along with the amendments and supplements according to the resolution of the party Central Committee's Sixth

Plenum contradict the line of building socialism without going through the stage of capitalist development with its accompanying policy of socialist transformation?

We should correctly understand that bypassing the stage of capitalist development means bypassing the form of socioeconomic activities in which the capitalist mode of production plays the leading role and the bourgeoisie hold the dominant position. However, the form of private capitalist economy, as it is retained and developed in the various forms of state capitalism in accordance with the viewpoints and policies stated above, still remains in the orbit of socialist construction and constitutes no deviation from the path chosen by our party and people.

If we understand socialism according to the correct viewpoint and in a way consistent with the law of compatibility between production relations and the level of development of productive forces as dissected by the sixth party congress, then the implementation of the policy on a multi-sectorial economic structure in accordance with the aforementioned spirit is precisely a continuation of the process of socialist transformation in a practical fashion, according to the law, and in close coordination with the development of the productive forces.

Australia

Hawke on Hong Kong Immigration, Cambodia
*BK1406085689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0829 GMT
14 Jun 89*

[Text] Sydney, June 14 (AFP)—Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke expressed sympathy for the people of Hong Kong but stopped short of offering to take more migrants from the British colony following the turmoil in China.

Mr. Hawke, in a news conference with foreign journalists here, was also tight-lipped about reports Canberra was negotiating passage for two dissidents who sought sanctuary in its Beijing Embassy.

"We are in a delicate position where there may be people who are seeking assistance," he said. "It doesn't help anyone or relations between the countries to speculate or talk about it."

The prime minister said the more than five million Chinese in Hong Kong, due to revert to Beijing's control in 1997, "are entitled to be significantly apprehensive," after troops moved in to quash pro-democracy demonstrations in the Chinese capital 10 days ago.

Hong Kong Governor Sir David Wilson has called on the British Government to set up an international lifeboat for residents of the territory.

But Mr. Hawke said the British authorities had to recognise "that they have certain obligations" in relation to Hong Kong.

Australia would try to accommodate Chinese nationals here who were apprehensive about returning to China, he said.

"In respect of people from Hong Kong who wish to come here, we have developed a business migration program," Mr. Hawke said.

"We welcome these sort of people within the global limit that we set for our immigration policy," he said.

Australia plans to take 140,000 immigrants, including 10,000 under the business migration program, in the fiscal year starting July 1.

The events in China could also complicate efforts to resolve the decade-old conflict in Cambodia, Mr. Hawke said.

Resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen, the head of the pro-Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh, had made significant progress during talks in Jakarta and the discussions were to resume in Paris next month.

But Mr. Hawke said, "I don't know whether events in China are going to create unforeseen difficulties there."

One of the critical points still to be resolved was finding an acceptable role for the Khmer Rouge faction, backed by Beijing, in any administration established following the final withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in September.

Fiji

Ganilau Committed to Freely Elected Government
*BK1406062089 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] Fiji's President Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau says the country's interim government is totally committed to returning Fiji to a freely elected government as soon as an acceptable constitution is promulgated. Opening an annual tourism convention at Nandi, Sir Penaia said that as an added assurance, the government believes that the best government can only be based on the free will and voluntary consent of the people. At the same time the government must develop constitutional solution that is pragmatic and realistic in accommodating the aspirations of the different communities in Fiji.

Sir Penaia said it was clear from recent experience that there could be no enduring framework for lasting peace unless there was an acceptance of the aspirations of the indigenous Fijian community to have a decisive role in the country's political leadership.

The president also assured delegates that the interim government was giving law and order the highest priority.

New Zealand

Lange Alleges French 'Checkbook Diplomacy'
*BK1306053389 Hong Kong AFP in English 0518 GMT
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Wellington, June 13 (AFP)—New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange expressed concern Tuesday at the emergence of "chequebook diplomacy" in the South Pacific, following reports that France plans to fund a naval base in Fiji.

Michel Rocard will be the first French prime minister to visit Fiji when he spends two days there in August.

New Zealand press reports from the Fijian capital, Suva, have said that France plans to fund a naval base in Fiji.

Relations between France and Fiji have strengthened since the 1987 military coups in Suva. Paris increased aid at a time New Zealand, Australia and the United States suspended aid in response to the military takeover.

Relations between Paris and Wellington however deteriorated in 1985, when two French agents took part in bombing the environmental group Greenpeace's ship Rainbow Warrior, which was anchored in Auckland harbor.

Ten French officials have been in Fiji this month to prepare for Mr. Rocard's visit, and the French funding of a naval base outside the capital is expected to be high on the agenda for discussions.

Mr. Lange told reporters he knew nothing of the reported current French plans to fund the base, but said: "At the moment chequebook diplomacy is in fact seeming to re-emerge in the Pacific."

The naval base funding proposal first emerged after the coups, at a time of concern in New Zealand that aid was being used as a means of influencing events in the troubled island nation.

Mr. Lange said the subject was raised at the time by Bernard Pons, then French minister for overseas territories and dominions.

"He was the one who originally talked about extending some maritime facilities within Fiji," Mr. Lange said. "But that is all I know about it, and that is the last I heard of it."

Mr. Lange said the South Pacific had been relatively free from "what has been called superpower rivalry."

"It is a matter in the end, of course, for the judgement of Fiji. We would not presume to be able to influence them in that matter," he said.

"One has to ask the question as to what benefits France sees in that, and furthermore what benefits the regional economy will get out of the expenditure of a considerable amount of French money on naval facilities."

That was, however, a question which needed to be answered by the Fijians, he said.

Recent French assistance to Fiji has included the donation of 53 trucks for the Ministry of Home Affairs, and a helicopter for the Fiji military forces which is used as an ambulance for the remote islands and villages.

Fiji, like New Zealand and other South Pacific nations, has vigorously opposed for many years French nuclear testing in the region.

New Zealand's Foreign Affairs Minister Russell Marshall said earlier this year that France would need to end its nuclear testing programme if tolerance and understanding of its role in the region was to continue.

"Much of the generous French aid in the South Pacific has in the past run the risk of increasing rather than decreasing dependence on the recipient partner's part," Mr. Marshall said in March. "This is not wholly unique to France."

Papua New Guinea

Minister Says EEC Pledges \$30 Million Donation
BK1306055489 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] The European Economic Community has promised to donate \$30 million to Papua New Guinea for shortfalls in export earnings from cocoa, copra, and palm oil. Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Mr Michael Somare, just back from Europe said the assurance was given when the EEC agreed to permit Papua New Guinea to accede to the so-called super protocol on a zero quota basis. This agreement comes under Papua New Guinea's entitlements in Stabex [Export Stabilization Program] transfers under the Lome III Aid Treaty.

Mr Somare also attended the latest talks on a new Lome treaty in Brussels while in Europe last month.

During the meeting, the foreign minister proposed to the ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries Affiliated under Lome Convention] Council of Ministers that an institution be established in Europe for the promotion of ACP products.

The EEC also promised to give more attention to Pacific island states, particularly in the areas of regional cooperation, training, and tourism.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Israel
BK1306060989 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Papua New Guinea and Israel now have economic, technical, and defense cooperation through a technical cooperation agreement signed between the two foreign ministers of the two countries. Papua New Guinea's foreign affairs minister, Mr Somare, said the cooperation agreement included intelligence and other information exchange, public administration, and industry.

While in Israel, Mr Somare also held bilateral discussions with his counterpart, Mr Moshe Arens, on a wide range of issues, including economic, trade, and investment.

Israel has assured Papua New Guinea that it will fund and support development programs in the country.

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